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CARTER CAPITULATION ON SALT II RATIFICATION, IRAN LINK

LD151211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Kondrashov article under rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Capitulation to 'Hawks'"]

[Text] Although a quotation, particularly a lengthy one, is not the best way to begin an article, I believe that in this instance it is both appropriate and justified.

And so: "The greatest danger to all countries of the world, including the United States and the Soviet Union, is posed by the failure of joint efforts aimed at preserving peace and, in the final analysis, by the threat of nuclear war. I again appeal to the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty.... This treaty is the most important step ever taken in the sphere of establishing control over nuclear arms. It enables us to strengthen our defense and maintain the strategic equilibrium at the least expense and the smallest degree of risk.... Rejection of SALT will be a serious blow to peace and our country's security. Of course, we have differences with the Russians. Of course, we are in conflict with them.... If the SALT II treaty is rejected, these differences and conflicts could assume a new and sinister aspect. Under conditions of an uncontrolled nuclear arms race every confrontation and every dispute could contain the seeds of nuclear conflict."

Whose words are these? They were pronounced 3 months ago, at the beginning of October, by U.S. President J. Carter. The same J. Carter who now, at the beginning of January, has urged the American Senate to postpone indefinitely the process of ratifying the SALT II treaty and who, by this act, has struck a serious blow, to say the least, at the chances of its validation, unless, following a number of American commentators, we assume the very worst.

Is the man who signed the treaty playing the role of its saboteur or its gravedigger? We will not reply to this question definitively. However, if we were to imagine some investigation by the court of history into what has happened, we would have to speak, to use American legal terminology, of the "case of Carter versus Carter."

What can account for such a split personality and, of course, split policy? The American President substantiates his decision with reference to the events in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union has given assistance, including military assistance, to the Afghan revolution at the request of the Afghan Government. Even if Moscow and Washington look at these events differently, is this not one of the differences which Carter mentioned? And did he not say that without the SALT II treaty Soviet-American "differences and conflicts could assume a new and sinister aspect?"

Furthermore, they want to threaten the Soviet Union with deferment of the ratification, as though it had a greater interest in the treaty than the United States does, and they pass off this step as some kind of anti-Soviet sanction.

But how can a barrier on the path along which both sides are traveling and which is advantageous to both sides be a sanction against one side? For if this is considered a sanction, it is equally an anti-American sanction too, as--let us remember once again the U.S. President--"rejection of SALT will be a serious blow to peace and our country's security," opening up the prospect of an "uncontrolled nuclear arms race" and encroaching upon attempts to "maintain the strategic equilibrium at the least expense and the smallest degree of risk."

The SALT II treaty, which also bears the signature of the American President, has not changed. Its significance for each of the two countries and for the cause of world peace remains the same as before: The White House, too, has repeatedly called it "very important" and "historic." Neither have international circumstances changed so as to justify a different assessment of the treaty. Then just one thing remains: to assume that the logic and motivation of the pre-January Jimmy Carter have ceased to be binding on the January Jimmy Carter.

The head of the American administration has now adopted a different logic. There is nothing new in it. What is more, it has been borrowed. Let us say without beating about the bush that it is the logic of the American "hawks," of those who have long been opposed to both the SALT II talks and the SALT II treaty, which enshrined the result of the 7-year search for mutually acceptable terms and the result of very strenuous efforts. Let us also say something else: Opponents of SALT II have never been able to resign themselves to the chief idea of principle which lies at its very basis--the idea of the two powers' strategic parity, so important for reducing the risk of nuclear missile war. However they might camouflage their attacks, their subversive actions were and still are founded on the old aim of American superiority and American supremacy--an aim as tenacious as the shadow cast by a runner [staraya, uskolzayushchaya, kak ten ot beguna...tsel], even if he is running a marathon distance.

Today's opponents of detente and SALT II are yesterday's defenders of Pax Americana. They would like to bring back yesterday, even though it half existed only in their imagination, and they are prepared to pay any price--new, senseless rounds of the arms race--for the aim that is slipping away. Does the political purpose of Carter's decision to defer the ratification process not consist in the fact that he is now defecting to the camp of these people, canceling out at the beginning of the eighties the concept which at the beginning of the 1970's prompted one of his predecessors to proclaim the end of the era of confrontation and the dawn of the era of cooperation in American-Soviet relations?

This defection and this capitulation of Carter's to new and old "hawks" cannot be called fortuitous or instantaneous. Recalling events of the past 3 years, you see that this administration has been characterized not only by frequent vacillations but also by direct retreats under the onslaught of the military-industrial complex and the whole motley but very energetic and mighty host of opponents of detente. Even though it is the general opinion that the SALT II treaty was 90-percent ready even after the Vladivostok meeting in November 1974, the process of its finalization dragged on for almost 5 years--which was not the fault of the Soviet side. Instead of a pertinacious consistent struggle for the treaty, which constituted the chief yardstick of the state of Soviet-American relations and of international detente generally and instead of defending it and which would have broadened the base of its support among the American people, the Carter administration played at giveaway with the treaty's opponents, who were demanding more and more concessions.

From time to time the White House and the State Department warned against "linking" the treaty with other real and invented problems of international life. But they "linked" the document, which had not yet been signed, with all sorts of things--with the campaign in defense of "human rights," Africa, the Near East, Cuba. In the end they began quite earnestly assuring both American and world public opinion that it is possible and even necessary to "link" strategic arms limitation with the accelerated race for new arms. They began speaking of these two mutually exclusive processes as two lanes of one and the same road. The last stages of "linkage" and "parallelism," traversed since the signing of the treaty in Vienna last summer, are still fresh in the memory. [paragraph continues]

Let us cite the American President's decision to produce and deploy MX mobile strategic missiles. Let us cite NATO's Brussels session, which, ignoring the Soviet peace initiative under Washington's leadership and at its bidding, came out in favor of American Pershings and Tomahawks, whose proposed deployment dangerously threatens to change the strategic situation on the European Continent. Finally, pacifying another group of the treaty's critics in the Senate, President Carter, contrary to his earlier repeated assurances, decided to increase U.S. military spending more than 5 percent in fiscal 1981 and published a truly militarist 5-year plan which, it is believed, will wrest from the American taxpayer $1 trillion for a record military program.

It was a sad irony, particularly obvious now, that even this trillion was portrayed as a payoff which would at last produce the two-thirds of senators' votes necessary for ratification. In fact, the militarist 5-year plan looked like the White House's virtual capitulation to the army of opponents of detente advancing under the banner of the "Soviet threat." And now they have secured still more--the U.S. President himself. By recommending deferment of the treaty ratification process, he has directly allied himself with them and gone over to their ranks.

The long prehistory of this affair induces many reflections. One of them is that the SALT II ship was constantly running against various kinds of reefs in American domestic waters and was always being tossed about on the American inland sea. And this could not but affect the overall state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, in no way helping to strengthen the climate of confidence.

Finally, we should separately outline the background against which the American President committed his act of capitulation to the "hawks." It is known that, following the bitter but short-lived Vietnam hangover, certain circles in America are once again fanning chauvinist sentiments which work for the imperialists. Out of defeat--that inevitable end to an adventure born out of blind anticommunism--they are making a kind of national grudge demanding satisfaction, a wound of humiliated national pride which must be healed...by means of new overseas demonstrations of American strength. They want to take revenge for Indochina, and to do so wherever the need arises and the opportunity presents itself--in the Caribbean basin, the Persian Gulf region and so forth.

But this is the general background. The more specific background, which intensified internal American passions and increased chauvinist intoxication, is the crisis in American-Iranian relations and the affair of the American hostages in Tehran, which has been dragging on for 2 months. There is no denying that Americans are concerned about the fate of their interned compatriots, and their feelings of alarm and compassion are understandable. But something else also should not be forgotten: Emotions are being exploited and used to mask a sober, cynical policy. The Americans' concern over the hostages' fate is being brought to an extreme intensity, and their feelings are being raised to the level of a national psychosis, and not without design--in an atmosphere of paranoia it is easier for politicians to arrange matters connected with the self-interested calculations of this presidential election year and with the more general plans of American imperialism, which is acquiring a new aggressiveness.

In August 1964 speculation on outraged national feelings arising out of the "Tonkin incident" (the fabricated myth about an attack on American destroyers by North Vietnamese torpedo boats) gave rise to a well-known show of "national unity" on Capitol Hill, which opened the way to the first major escalations of war. And the last Vietnamese escalations took place, by the way, to the accompaniment of jingoistic appeals to help the American military pilots shot down during piratical raids on the DRV and taken prisoner.

And now? A comparison suggests itself quite easily. At a "domestic" level a hobby has appeared: Giving vent to their hatred of the new symbol of Iran, many Americans are buying special dartboards depicting Ayatollah Khomeyni and hitting them with toy darts at home and at work. But a "hobby" has also emerged at the political level--a lethal fist made up of aircraft carriers, missile cruisers and other warships held poised over the Persian Gulf region. American hobbies are often fads, but the second "hobby," to judge from many indications, will not be temporary but permanent. Only hopelessly shortsighted people fail to see that Washington intends to use the present crisis in American-Iranian relations as a pretext to justify the manifoldly increased American military presence in a strategically important, oil-rich region.

They are now adding to the Iranian pretext the Afghan one, as the latest "linkage" of advantage to opponents of limiting the arms race and, above all, of the SALT II treaty. The American President passes off the Soviet aid given to neighboring Afghanistan at the request of its government as some sort of "threat" to the world's greatest oil-bearing region, even though the true and long-standing threat to the peace and quiet of the countries and peoples of this region stems, above all, from the United States and from various forms of American expansionism. Both the Iranians in Iran, where the Americans are now paying for the fact that they supported the puppet shahinshah for a quarter-century, and the Arabs in the Near East, where Washington is gambling on Israel with its policy of regional hegemonism supplementing global American hegemonism, have had an opportunity to be convinced of this.

This is the background of hysteria and cynical calculations against which the screaming of hawks is issuing from the White House these days. "If the SALT II treaty falls victim to the fit of rage that has suddenly gripped us...this will adversely affect the reputation of the United States as a powerful and mature country." Senator Robert Byrd, leader of the Senate Democratic majority, issued this warning on another occasion, in connection with another "fit of rage," but his words are equally topical now that the world has once again witnessed the unbalanced nature of American men of state.

BRZEZINSKI'S 'DIRECT PART IN SALT FREEZE', TIME COMMENTS HIT

LD140138 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We now follow with a commentary by Vladimir Bolshakov of Radio Moscow, on the statement by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser on national security, about SALT II which, as is known, the President has decided to shelve for an indefinite period.

One can hardly doubt that the President's adviser took a direct part in Washington's decision to freeze the question of the SALT II treaty, yet in his interview for TIME magazine he turned everything upside down. Mr Brzezinski tries to make the American public believe that the freezing of SALT II stems not from the U.S. administration but from the Soviet Union. Mr Brzezinski is trying to put the blame where it does not belong. He tries to convince the TIME readers that the Russians had come to the conclusion that they had an opportunity in Afghanistan which (?should be seized on) by sacrificing SALT II.

But it's common knowledge that for a long time prior to the recent events in Afghanistan a campaign had been unleashed in the United States against the SALT II treaty and the White House was continuously compromising with the opponents of the treaty, agreeing to ever new postponements in examining the question of its ratification by Congress, proposing newer and newer measures aimed not at limiting but at building up strategic weapons in the United States.

And now the White House decided to cash in on the events in Afghanistan in order to still further placate the American hawks who had unleashed a campaign against SALT II directly after it had been signed. The leaders of the administration have decided to give priority to questions of the preelection struggle sacrificing a solution to such an extremely important problem for strengthening world peace as the urgent implementation of the SALT II treaty.

This is the substance of what has taken place, as the New York TIMES said a few days ago. For such senators as Jackson and Baker the decision of the White House to postpone the ratification of the treaty sounded like sweet music. And certainly it would have been far more honest had Mr Brzezinski straightforwardly told the TIME readers that this tune had been ordered for him and his colleagues in the administration by the country's military-industrial complex. However, objectivity, as is known, is not the vogue with American politicians, especially during an election year.

NATO AIMS TO 'PLUNGE EUROPE INTO A STATE OF FEAR' AGAIN

LD161025 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Article by Nikolay Polyanov: "Concealed Mines"]

[Text] In NATO's biography of more than 30 years we have often seen the following situation: The alliance's supreme Council announces its intentions with great pomp and camouflaged by bombast about the "threat from the East." Then it turns out that, in addition to the militarist ventures of which the broad public is informed, there are others which are carefully hidden beneath the official surface. Concealed mines.

Something of the sort is in evidence at the moment, following the NATO Council December session's decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe almost 600 new-generation American Pershing II-and Tomahawk missiles. This decision, opposed by a number of Atlantic countries' parliaments and government, is extremely dangerous in itself. If it is implemented, Western Europe will find itself in a new twist of the arms race. The political atmosphere will darken, and not only in Europe. The cold war will crawl out of its old trenches. Many good initiatives produced in by the seventies could be nullified. But, in addition to these ominous consequences of the American missile fever that are visible to the naked eye, there are other, at first glance less noticeable but equally ominous consequences.

In fact, as the reader will recall, as a result of the Brussels verdict the FRG, Britain and Italy have the dubious pleasure of being Washington's nuclear hostages. The first of these countries is opening its doors to almost all the Pershings which it is planned to deploy in Western Europe and to a substantial proportion of the Tomahawks. This, of course, makes the West Germans' position particularly dangerous in the event of a military conflict. Their densely populated country will be the first to find itself at the mercy of the fiery whirlwind.

However, there is another side to the coin as many West European politicians are anxiously pointing out at the moment. Bonn would acquire from its senior partner certain nuclear privileges in addition to the nuclear missiles. It would become the main American nuclear vice regent in Western Europe. And, although Bonn ministers state that their country does not want to become a nuclear power, its status would clearly be something approaching that. This is bound to alarm its neighbors, with the thunder of World War II still echoing in their ears.

It is worth listening, in this connection, to the view of Christopher Bertram, director of London's Institute of Strategic Studies, as expounded recently in Hamburg's DIE ZEIT. "Moscow might be interested," he remarks, "in the way a state like the Federal Republic, which has not had its own nuclear weapons hitherto and does not want them, is being prompted to take a big step in the direction of its own atomic military option as a result of the introduction of new technology" (this refers to the new generation of American missiles--N. Polyanov).

The automatic question is: Wasn't that why some Bonn politicians were so diligent in helping Washington to get the NATO Council December decision through? Wasn't that why they agreed to open their doors to the lion's share of the new generation of American missiles, which they bashfully call "modernized"? Wasn't that why West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher more than matched his American friends and colleagues--the President's special envoy David Aaron, Secretaries C. Vance and H. Brown and the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski--and the top NATO generals in their flurry of activity to win over the "junior" partners?

Everyone is struck by the fact that, with the exception of NATO's American chiefs, nobody was as fiercely opposed to immediate dialog with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles--a dialog twice proposed by L. I. Brezhnev--as the West German foreign minister. Last December serious politicians in the West paid the utmost attention to the Soviet invitation to the negotiating table. They realized that to waste that opportunity would mean Europe's suffering a great setback and missing a chance that would inevitably vanish when NATO adopted and implemented its fateful decision.

Now, following the Atlantic meeting in Brussels, some people in the West are pretending that they always wanted talks, only the Soviet Union was reluctant. The West German foreign minister stated, for example, in the Bundestag: "It is now up to Moscow to prevent the spiraling of the arms race."

So what is happening? When the basis for talks existed and Moscow was keenly proposing them Mr Genscher and his American colleagues answered "no" on the grounds that the Atlantic alliance, you see, needed "upgrading." Now that the basis for these talks has been destroyed by the NATO Council decisions, the very same Mr Genscher is blaming Moscow for the absence of some quite different "talks" which the West, as Washington has reiterated more than once, intends to hold only from a position of strength. This is not diplomacy, taking into account the realities of our time, but some strange game which has no hope of success.

This attitude is all the more incomprehensible in view of the fact that the idea of an honest European balance has repeatedly been acknowledged in Bonn as the only reasonable basis for detente. Back in 1969 the present chancellor, Schmidt, published a book with the characteristic title "A Strategy of Balance. (West) German Peace Policy and the World Powers." In it he recommended "joint deliberation on the possibility of bringing the balance of arms in Europe down to the lowest level." This same opinion retains its force even today, more than 10 years later. But it is at variance with the NATO leaders' practice. Instead of using the undoubted achievements of the seventies in the detente sphere as a trampoline for European politics in the eighties, they are trying to turn back the pages of history.

The Brussels decision appears to have been prompted by a desire fundamentally to alter the European situation as it stood at the end of the last decade, to try to intensify the elements of confrontation in it and to weaken the elements of mutual understanding, plunging Europe into a state of fear once again and, at the same time, making it more amenable to transatlantic demands.

Not for nothing did American diplomacy during and after the NATO Council session in Brussels most unceremoniously pressurize the West European capitals, as it is still pressurizing them, demanding sactions against Iran and "concerted action" against Afghanistan, which is waging a struggle to strengthen its sovereignty and against foreign aggression. Efforts are being made to induce the NATO partners to step up the struggle against liberation movements in southern Africa. This is a further reminder that the Americans' imposition of their will on Atlantic allies is rarely confined to one area of the political spectrum. They usually try to operate across the board, dragging the unfortunate partners into stratagems involving risky international adventures. So the land mines are gradually being unearthed.

Not surprisingly, on both sides of the Atlantic sober-minded politicians can increasingly be heard insisting that the Brussels decision by revoked. Former Chief of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke, now an official consultant for the administration, bluntly said: "If ground-based cruise missiles are deployed in Western Europe it will be practically impossible to conclude an arms limitation agreement." Kalevi Sorsa, Chairman of the Socialist International working group on disarmament, comes to the same conclusion. He stresses: "Our aim should be the complete liquidation of the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe." And this is not an individual viewpoint but a formula elaborated by the West European socialists and social democrats--a formula which, one would think, ought to be de rigueur for the countries where they are in power.

In other words, the more clearly the West European and American public sees the danger caused by the Brussels deal, the better. It is no accident that the opening days of the new year have been marked in the West by a storm of protests against the deployment of the new generation of American missiles on European soil.

TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR NO 'TOKEN' GESTURE

LD160954 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Chorus of Liars"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--The masterminds of a new antisoviet campaign in the West are prepared to use any means, however foul, to discredit the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which have met with a positive response from broad public circles in the world. Here are some examples. A false "news story" was sold cheap in the West German political rumour market recently. It said that Soviet troops and military equipment, which are being withdrawn from the GDR in accordance with the Soviet Government's statement on unilateral reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, allegedly do not go to the Soviet Union but are stationed nearby, within 20 km of the frontiers of the German Democratic Republic. This "breathtaking" story was full of details allegedly learned from an unidentified reliable source. The report said in conclusion that "according to Moscow's calculations this token withdrawal of troops from the GDR would impel Western Europe to respond to it by refusing to deploy new American missiles in its territory, but, thank God, nothing of the kind happened."

This ending of the story betrays the objectives of its inventors who thus hoped to discredit the Soviet Union's real and considerable, and not "token" contribution to the relaxation of international tension, a contribution made as a unilateral, unconditional step, and at the same time to picture the conversion of Western Europe into an American nuclear hostage as something like a boon to the West European peoples.

Some time later, the radiostation "German Wave" circulated this slanderous, and not very wise, fabrication, presenting it as a fact which needs not be verified. The West German concoction was taken up by the Chinese hegemonists who used it right away to cook a "Beijing duck". RENMIN RIBAO was quick to publish this report as "European news story number one".

The false story concocted by the West German opponents of detente is so cheap that it hardly needs to be refuted. But however hard the Atlantic propaganda men and their Beijing henchmen may try, they will not be able to conceal from the West European public that the Soviet Union has no intention of abandoning its policy of military detente in Europe despite the propaganda and political campaign now conducted against it by the West. The unilateral reduction of the Soviet troops contingent in the GDR is the best confirmation of this policy.

WESTERN ENERGY CRISIS CONTRASTED WITH CEMA SITUATION

ID141701 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 3 ID

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences B. Rachkov under the rubric "CEMA: Problems, Prospects": "Mighty Potential"]

[Text] The bygone seventies were marked in particular by increased energy supply difficulties connected with the urgent need to increasingly involve new deposits--usually less accessible geographically and geologically--in fuel production to replace those which were becoming depleted. As is well known, these difficulties, combined with the age-old contradictions of the exploitative system, led the capitalist countries as early as 1973 into an energy crisis which has still not run its course even now. To judge from data from BUSINESS WEEK, the U.S. business circles' magazine, the critical deficit in energy resources has increased the Western countries' permanent army of unemployed by at least 3 million, considerably increased the cost of living for the population and intensified still further the working people's fear of the future.

The absence of an energy crisis in the CEMA countries has revealed one of socialism's undisputed advantages. Attempts by capitalism's most ardent apologists to make out that certain energy supply difficulties in our countries are a crisis and invariably dashed to pieces against the real facts. And the most substantial fact is that in no country or sector of the economy of the socialist community has there been a production recession or the dismissal of working people as is the case in the West, through the fault of an energy crisis or any other crisis, because such crises have been totally nonexistent.

Why has the energy crisis bypassed the socialist world? Let us turn to the facts.

In their first winter the CEMA countries produced considerably less fuel than the West European states then belonging to the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market) and still less than the United States. Our countries' considerable lag in energy production was viewed by the imperialist reaction as one of socialism's most vulnerable spots, and back in the late forties it erected what was virtually the highest trade barrier against possible deliveries here from the West not only of drilling, mining, and power equipment but also of petroleum, petroleum products and lubricants. Many of these items are still on the "list of strategic goods" compiled by the militarists at the height of the cold war with a view to stifling the socialist states economically.

The CEMA countries' ruling Marxist-Leninist parties viewed the accelerated development of their own fuel and energy base as one of the main tasks of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries within the CEMA framework. This task was tackled by our countries in the process of developing a new type of international economic relations based on Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism and relying on the experience and achievements of the world's first socialist state--the Soviet Union.

The electrical power industry developed rapidly in our countries' community, and in Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania it was created from scratch with assistance from the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR. The gross generation of electricity in the CEMA countries increased from 140 to 1,620 billion kilowatt hours in 1950 through 1978. And while initially our countries generated 30 percent less than the EEC, last year we generated 40 percent more.

Together with the rapid growth of coal production in the traditional coal mining countries, this sector, with the aid of other CEMA countries, also began to be developed in Bulgaria and Romania. [paragraph continues]

In the community countries as a whole coal extraction (expressed in terms of units of 7,000 calories) grew over these same years from 360 million to 840 million tons, while in the Common Market countries it fell from 450 million to 270 million and in the United States, after a steep fall in the fifties, it has only now just slightly exceeded the former level, reaching 550 million tons in 1978.

In CEMA three decades ago, only 44 million tons of oil (in physical terms) were extracted, or 11 times less than in the industrially developed capitalist countries. Yet in 1978, 590 million tons (including gas condensate) were extracted in our countries as against 560 million tons in the United States and West Europe taken together.

In all, in 1978 the CEMA countries produced 2.3 billion tons of fuel as against 0.6 billion in the Common Market, and 2.1 billion in the United States. About 440 million people now live in the CEMA countries and 5.3 tons of fuel are produced per capita, while in the Common Market the figure is 2.4 tons per capita, with a population of 260 million. And although over 10 tons of fuel is produced for each of the 220 million Americans, the gap between these indicators in the United States and CEMA has shown a threefold decrease over these years.

The slowdown in the development of the fuel and energy base in the industrial capitalist countries is explained by a number of reasons. One is the fierce competition between the oil, coal and electricity corporations which has essentially "knocked down" the coal industry although natural coal resources, in contrast to oil and gas resources, are virtually inexhaustible. But a reason like neocolonialism is even more important.

It is well known that the extracting industries are exceptionally capital-intensive and their return on investment, investment recovery rate and profitability are lower than in the processing sectors. In the pursuit of superprofits, Western big capital shifted the burden of developing the fuel sectors onto the recent colonies and dependent states, subjecting their subterranean resources to very severe exploitation over recent decades. In financing their own scientific and technical progress to a considerable extent through "cheap," that is, plundered, fuel, particularly oil, the neocolonialists were counting on the unshakability of this "order." But the successes of the national liberation movement in the early seventies ruined the international exploiters' game. Since the end of 1973 they have had not only to curb their appetites for foreign oil but also to begin to pay fairer prices for it, and this also lent impetus to the energy crisis.

The rebuff to the neocolonialists took the West somewhat by surprise and the development of its own fuel and energy base at suitable rates proved so hard and complex a matter for capitalism that in the years since then the United States and Western Europe have still not been able to increase their own fuel production which since 1973 has remained at an annual level of 2.7-2.8 million tons.

On the other hand, in the socialist community countries fuel production in 1978 compared with 1973 increased 25 percent. The CEMA countries, Comrade A. N. Kosygin said at the 33d CEMA sitting of the session in June 1979, constituted the only industrially developed zone of the world to have avoided the grave blows which the energy crisis is dealing to the capitalist economy. Our long-term line toward the plan-governed development of, above all, our own energy resources has been justified.

A tremendous role in developing this sector was played by the selfless labor of millions and millions of Soviet people. In 1950 through 1978 the USSR's share in the overall fuel production of the CEMA countries increased by over one-fifth and amounted to almost 80 percent. [paragraph continues]

Deliveries of Soviet fuel to the other community countries in 1976-1980 alone will increase from 0.5 billion to 0.8 billion tons by comparison with the previous 5-year plan. And over the next decade they will reach almost 1 billion tons. The mere transportation of this astronomical quantity of fuel along pipes, railroads and powerlines requires truly titantic labor and colossal capital investments.

Proceeding from the interests of the harmonious development of each CEMA country and the successful growth of the entire community as a whole, our country's communist and workers parties have elaborated a new coordinated strategy for cooperation in the sphere of energy resources for the long term. The long-term targeted program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials adopted by the CEMA countries in June 1978 incorporated this strategy.

The fundamental novelty of the program, dictated by the requirements of scientific and technical progress, consists in the fact that within its framework it is not quantitative but qualitative aspects of the production and utilization of fuel and raw material resources which become the main target of cooperation. It is no accident that in the further buildup, by joint efforts, of capacities for the production of energy sources, the program has placed its main emphasis on the construction of nuclear power stations while in the sphere of energy consumption it has aimed at the accelerated introduction of sophisticated technology capable of considerably increasing the efficiency of all furnaces and reducing the energy-intensiveness of all output.

When, at the end of the eighties, the first series of nuclear power stations planned by the program is commissioned, they will save almost 800 million tons of fuel every 10 years. And that is only the beginning.

The solution of the fuel and energy problem in the CEMA countries is a graphic illustration of Leninist internationalism in action.

BOGOMOLOV WRITES ON CEMA INTEGRATION IN NEPSZABADSAG

LD081208 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 8 (MTI)--"The experiences of the past years show that the social and economic progress of the countries of the socialist community are more and more dependent on the advancement of the socialist economic integration taking place within the CMEA. The acceptance of the complex program gave newer impetus to this process," writes Oleg Bogomolov, corresponding member of the Scientific Academy of the Soviet Union and director of the Economic Institute of the Socialist World System of Moscow, in the Tuesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG, in his article analyzing the present and future of CMEA integration.

The writer of the article points out that the goods trade between the CMEA countries increased from 36.5 thousand million roubles in 1971 to 103 thousand million by 1978, and the internationalization of production reached a high level in a number of industrial branches.

Since the acceptance of the complex program, the most important factor in the life of the CMEA is the cooperation which developed in the fuel and raw material supply: One of the most important results of socialist integration in this field is that nearly 70 percent of the rapidly growing import demands of the socialist countries is assured on the basis of the cooperation. Furthermore, the CMEA dispatches are much more favorable and economic for the socialist countries than the deals made on capitalist world market.

The CMEA countries, without the Soviet Union, needed roughly 580 million tons of energy carriers in 1975, 70 percent of which was met from their own production. The CMEA countries--again without the Soviet Union--denote their need in energy carriers in 1980 at 700 million tons, and here only 60 percent of it can be met from own production. The increased demand is supplied mainly by Soviet petroleum, natural gas and electrical current import. The Soviet Union forwards 800 million tons of fuel to the CMEA countries between 1976 and 1980, 43 percent more than in the previous five year plan period. Half of this (?amount) is petroleum and petroleum products. This year the Orenburg natural gas will reach the socialist countries, the export of which will soon be 15.5 thousand million cubic metres.

The author goes on to point out that although the exchange of Soviet raw material supplies for the products of the processing industries of other countries is to form the greater part of the goods exchange in the near future as well, the further increase of the goods traffic between the CMEA countries will be realized mainly by the forwarding of other groups of products, primarily machines and installations. The main direction in the further deepening of socialist integration will remain to be the international production specialization and cooperation based on the most up-to-date technical foundations. Considering the future to integration the author ascribes principle [as received] significance to the long-range target programs which envisage a harmonized strategy for the supply of raw material and food, for the development of transportation.

"The experiences of the CMEA cooperation and integration unanimously prove for the past 3 years that this organization approaches and solves the most important international problems systematically. The CMEA is such an international community which proclaims the surmounting of the historically existing differences in economic development of the countries not only in its statutes, but persistently endeavours to reach this aim practically as well," points out the author, then emphasizes that the economic development of the CMEA countries invariably continues at a rapid pace even in the 1970's. This modified the international economic power relations further to the advantage of socialism. For example, between 1971 and 1977 the share of the CMEA countries in the steel production of the world increased from 27 percent to more than 30, in electric current production from 20 to 22 percent. Today the CMEA countries surpass the Common Market not only in the physical volume of production of a number of important industrial products, but also in the per capita average (steel, coal, natural gas, crude iron, cement, cotton fabric, sugar). In a number of European CMEA countries the consumption of the population perceptibly neared the average level of West European capitalist countries. At the same time the distribution is much more even and just in the socialist countries than in the capitalist countries.

The author also points out that there are, naturally, difficulties on the road of economic development. According to official reports there are a number of such objective factors in the CMEA countries which make the conditions for economic development for the countries of the community more complicated. The supply of energy and raw materials demands significant extra expenses, which is in connection with the deterioration of the production conditions of these products, with labour shortage, as well as with the fact that because of the further irresolution of the capitalist world market the foreign trade conditions worsen.

"Thus a switch has definitely to be made to the intensive methods of economy development. The policy of the fraternal communist and workers' parties is aimed exactly at this," states the author of the article, and in conclusion praises the measures and endeavours aimed at perfecting the economic guiding system of the CMEA countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

Failure To Understand Issue

LD151302 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--The U.N. General Assembly ended the debate on the artificially concocted "Afghan question," inposed upon it by the United States, China and their allies. The representatives of socialist and a number of non-aligned countries assessed this discussion as an attempt to draw the international community into actions aimed at intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and simultaneously behind a smoke screen of lies and slander to disguise the imperialist war preparations in the Middle East. They denounced attempts by the United States to depict itself as defender of those very principles which it more than once had violated resorting to military interventions and conspiracies. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union, rendering assistance to Afghanistan, frustrated imperialist attempts to retard progressive development in that country, to drench in blood the freedom of its people in a counter-revolutionary coup and defeat the revolution.

Afghanistan's relations with the Soviet Union have been tried and tested by time and have become a major factor making for peace and stability in the region. They rest on profound mutual confidence, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and many-faceted cooperation, Shah Mohammed Dost, the foreign minister of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] said. The policy of the USSR vis-a-vis our country rests on the principles of peace and friendship, he emphasized.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR at U.N., read out at the session those passages from Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions asked by a PRAVDA correspondent, which set out the principled Soviet stand on the events in Afghanistan.

Not all delegations, however, could grasp the essence of the developments that have taken place of late in Afghanistan and around it. As a result the sponsors of the anti-Afghan campaign at U.N. succeeded in dragging through a resolution, which factually was designed to undermine the security of the Afghan state and which constitutes obvious intervention in the affairs of a soverign U.N. member-country. This resolution is not mandatory but bears the nature of recommendations.

Afghan Foreign Minister's Comment

LD160804 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, told TASS before leaving New York that he had come here because of the need to give the community of nations a full and truthful picture of the real state of affairs in Afghanistan. The discussion in the United Nations of the artificially created Afghan question, which was imposed on the organization by certain forces, constitutes direct interference in the affairs of a sovereign state. The changes that have taken place in Afghanistan recently are exclusively internal affairs of Afghanistan, the minister went on. Slanderous statements on alleged "Soviet interference" in the affairs of our country have no grounds whatsoever. The campaign of lies and slander against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was initiated by imperialist circles and their allies who found the gains of the Afghan revolution unpalatable. Not a single country or a group of countries have any right to interfere in the internal affairs of a U.N. member state, the minister said. We strongly condemn the attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction to turn the UNO into an instrument for carrying through their dangerous designs.

The resolution taken at the General Assembly session only reflects the scale of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria which is being artificially worked up by the West and its allies. This document is actually aimed at undermining the security of Afghanistan and restoring the old order there.

The limited Soviet military contingents are temporarily staying in Afghan territory at the request of the government of our country, the minister went on. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for this fraternal and timely assistance in repelling an external threat. We stress again that as soon as this threat is removed these contingents will be immediately withdrawn.

The fraternal socialist countries as well as a number of nonaligned states resolutely supported in the United Nations the just position of the Afghan Government. We are grateful to them for this. S. M. Dost said in conclusion. They played an important role in the work of the Security Council and the General Assembly session by showing convincingly that the very fact of the "Afghan question" being raised in the UNO cuts across the basic provisions and principles of the U.N. Charter.

Bloc Statement

LD151325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov report: "Flagrant Interference"]

[Text] New York, 11 January--Yesterday, under pressure from the United States, its allies and China, the UN General Assembly began to examine the artificially created "question of the situation in Afghanistan."

Nobody doubts that this involves the United Nations in discussion of an American-Chinese slander which constitutes intolerable interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. "The convening of a special General Assembly session was orchestrated by the United States," the newspaper New York TIMES writes frankly, not trying to hide the fact that the uproar around the nonexistent "Afghan question" aims to divert public attention from imperialist circles' provocative activity in central Asia.

A group of East European countries announced from the UN rostrum a statement resolutely protesting against the use of the General Assembly to cover up imperialist and hegemonist plans with regard to Afghanistan. "The attempts to draw the United Nations still further into discussion of the so-called 'Afghan question' despite the resolute objections of the Government of Afghanistan," the statement says, "constitute a flagrant violation of the basic tenet of the UN Charter on the inadmissibility of interference in states' internal affairs. They can only serve to shake UN authority and prestige. The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic cannot regard the venture involving examination of the so-called 'question of the situation in Afghanistan' at the General Assembly as other than an attempt to use the United Nations for improper ends having nothing in common with the aims and principles of the UN Charter."

In a detailed statement, Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost once more made a thorough analysis of the existing situation in the country, from which it emerges that there is no basis for submitting to the General Assembly problems which are the prerogative of the Afghan people themselves. [paragraph continues]

The Afghan people, the foreign minister noted, are defending the gains of the April 1978 revolution and, with the Soviet Union's help, repelling counterrevolutionaries who are receiving support from imperialists. A limited contingent of Soviet troops, S.M. Dost said, is in Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request on the basis of the two countries' common interests in security questions as stated in the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation.

Representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic also voiced resolute condemnation of the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Among those voicing support for the slander campaign against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was the Beijing delegate. This is understandable: He needs to cover up the PRC's hegemonist plans with regard to Afghanistan and justify China's subversive actions against the Afghan people. But, however the Maoist tried to get out of it, he could not manage to hide the face that Beijing is one of the main supports of counterrevolution in Afghanistan.

Savchenko Commentary

LD160037 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, the UN General Assembly has concluded its meeting on the so-called Afghanistan issue. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes:

Well, it is clear that before this session, the United States, its allies and the diplomats of Beijing [word indistinct] were active and tried as far as they could to use the United Nations for the resumption of cold war, and for blackening the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and USSR policies--aims which have nothing in common with the UN Charter. For this reason, the [words indistinct] enemies of peace took advantage of the Soviet military aid which has been given on the basis of a request by the Afghan Government for the purpose of preventing the open aggression of imperialism, world reaction and Beijing. It must be pointed out that these efforts by the enemies of peace have been faced with opposition not only by the USSR, the DRA and socialist countries, but also by many other peace-loving governments. For example, the Indian delegate Mishra said: The UN debate on an issue which is within the competence of the Government and people of Afghanistan cannot contribute to reconstruction works in this region and can only cause a resumption of the cold war.

Peace-loving social circles express their views on the activities of Washington and Beijing and emphasize the point that the hue and cry about the Soviet military aid to the DRA is aimed at diverting the attention of nations from the point that long before the Soviet troops arrived in Afghanistan, there were large numbers of paramilitary groups which were armed by the United States, its allies and Beijing. These groups are receiving money from the United States, its allies and Beijing. They are being trained under their instructions and, according to a report by the Washington magazine COUNTER-SPY, they are under the command of American citizens. The undeclared war that these groups waged against the DRA's Khalqi regime forced the Afghan Government to ask the USSR Government for military aid in accordance with the USSR-Afghanistan treaty and the UN Charter. Had there been no interference in the DRA's internal affairs, then such a request would not have been made either. Had this request not been accepted, then as Babrak Karmal remarked: The national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of our proud homeland, Afghanistan, as well as peace in this region of the world would have been faced with grave danger, and Afghanistan would have turned into a scene of the massacre of millions of people. Washington, Beijing and their allies struggled for the realization of this same aim.

The extraordinary UN General Assembly session and is (?game) clearly [words indistinct] which these circles feel regarding the failure of their plans. By reporting to various secret tricks, Washington, Beijing and its allies managed to impose on the UN General Assembly an issue which in the words of Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign minister, is nothing but interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. This resolution deprived those small countries which encounter armed threat from the possibility of asking friendly countries for help. This explains why this resolution is a useless document.

Korotkov Commentary

LD152330 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly has completed its discussion of the so-called Afghan issue foisted by Washington and Beijing. Our news analyst Vladimir Korotkov makes this comment: It was a blunder to raise that issue at all at the United Nations, since it was but gross interference in the affairs of a sovereign state despite the objections of its legitimate government. Having suffered a setback in their attempts to destroy the gains of the Afghan revolution by open armed intervention, its enemies resorted to slanders and lies. The Afghan Government and its delegates at the United Nations made it loud and clear on many occasions: Leave us alone. The Soviet troop contingents have been sent upon our own request and in keeping with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The noise over the Afghan events was raised to divert attention from the real problems existing in the world, said the Mozambique delegate, Jose Carlos Lobo speaking at the General Assembly debate. India's delegate Brajesh Mishra condemned the forces that are training and arming subversive elements against Afghanistan. He stressed that the discussion of that issue by the United Nations does not contribute to a peaceful settlement in that part of the world. The delegates of Cuba, Madagascar, Vietnam, Angola and other countries have denounced the hullabaloo raised by the United States and China at the United Nations.

Unfortunately, not all delegations were able to look into the essence of the latest events in and around Afghanistan. In this connection, it would be worthwhile to recall that lately the United States has been deliberately putting obstacles to lessening of international tension. Suffice it to recall the so-called Caribbean crisis and the noisy propaganda campaign over the alleged growing Soviet military presence in Cuba. Even the American press now concedes the crisis was phoney. We might just as well recall NATO's programs of military budget buildup and of stationing new advanced American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. We might recall the frozen SALT II treaty. As a result of their backstage activity, the United States and its allies have succeeded in pulling through a resolution which, according to Afghanistan's foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, is aimed at interfering in his country's internal affairs. In short, the United States and China, as well as their allies, have used the Afghan developments to fan hostility among nations and war hysteria. In his latest interview for the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, President Brezhnev made this remark: The events in Afghanistan are not the real cause of aggravation of international tension. Had it not been Afghanistan certain quarters in the United States and NATO would have certainly found another pretext to heighten tensions in the world.

U.S. 'ARM-TWISTING METHODS' AGAINST CUBA IN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD151451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Andrey Kemov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Intolerable Methods"]

[Text] Although the main part of the work of the 34th UN General Assembly Session had been completed by 20 December, the official closure of the session was announced only on 7 January. [paragraph continues]

The reason for the delay was the keen political struggle which developed on the question of which country should spend the next 2 years as one of the Security Council's nonpermanent members, elected from the regional groups of states by a two-thirds vote of UN members.

This time Cuba was nominated from Latin America. This country, which is chairman of the nonalined movement, meets fully the chief demand made by the UN Charter on Security Council candidates--it takes an active part in maintaining international peace and security. Nonetheless, with the aid of all sorts of maneuvers and gross pressure on the session delegates, the United States, China and their accomplices obstinately impeded its election. The keenness of the struggle which developed around this question is borne out by over 150 rounds of voting during which over 90 states--the overwhelming majority of UN members--voted for Cuba. In the end a compromise solution was achieved with Cuba's participation, in accordance with which the vacant seat for the Council's nonpermanent member from the Latin American countries to be filled this year will be taken by Mexico and the seat will be filled next year by Cuba. The facts show that the spearhead of the U.S. and Beijing policy is turned against those countries which resolutely uphold the democratic principles of international relations, primarily principles like the sovereign equality of all states, noninterference in internal affairs and the nonuse of force. At the session which has now ended the diplomats of imperialism and hegemonism organized provocative campaigns against People's Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam which came to its aid. In the past few days the Security Council rostrum has been used by the same diplomats for actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for intolerable attempts to interfere in its sovereign rights and relations with third countries.

The anti-Cuban campaign, like the intrigues against other countries upholding principled positions of struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, is being conducted in violation of the UN Charter and rocks the foundation of that organization. The political struggle at the 34th General Assembly Session showed that "arm-twisting" methods continue to be widely used by the United States in the United Nations too. However, here too it is far from always that this policy "works." The United States is not succeeding in undermining the high prestige of the peace-loving socialist states.

ROUNDUP OF WORLD REACTION TO BREZHNEV INTERVIEW

ID161011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup: "Center of Attention"]

[Text] 13 January--L.I. Brezhnev's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions have aroused a tremendous response throughout the world. Newspapers in many countries are publishing prominently the full text of the answers or a detailed account of them. The foreign mass media and public representatives, commenting on the Soviet leader's answers, note the great significance of the profound analysis they give of the most important and urgent international problems. The clarity and consistency of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course are stressed.

In a leading article entitled "The Voice of Truth" Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes: L.I. Brezhnev analyzes international relations accurately and profoundly and reveals the historical role of real socialism as the decisive factor for the peoples' progressive development. His answers substantiate the goals and tasks of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union--the vanguard of peace and socialism--and expose the intrigues of imperialist forces, above all certain U.S. circles which are fanning militarist hysteria, continuing their attempts to interfere in the peoples' internal affairs and following a course of stepping up the arms race.

The Soviet Union, the ADN agency (GDR) notes, cannot regard the American administration's actions as anything but an ill-considered attempt to exploit the events in Afghanistan to block international efforts to reduce the danger of war, to strengthen peace and to limit the arms race--in other words, to block what all mankind has a vital interest in.

L.I. Brezhnev, a CSSR television commentator noted, assured the USSR's friends abroad of the unswerving nature of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy line, which combines a consistent love for peace with the firm rebuttal of aggression.

L.I.Brezhnev's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions are further shining evidence of the Soviet land's deep love of peace and the principled and consistent nature of its foreign policy, which accords with the vital interests of the peoples of all states, stated Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee. At the same time it is a fitting rebuff for imperialist and reactionary circles. A noisy slander campaign has recently been launched in the West and in Beijing with the aim of blackening independent revolutionary Afghanistan and its policy, driving a wedge into Afghan-Soviet friendship and creating a hotbed of tension in our region. L.I. Brezhnev completely exposed both the true state of affairs which lies behind this ballyhoo and the unseemly political aims of the slanderers.

The whole world has again seen for itself that assertions by Western politicians and imperialist propaganda of "interference" by the USSR in the affairs of the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are lies. The Soviet Union, responding to the DRA Government's request and acting strictly in accordance with the provisions of the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the UN Charter, has extended the hand of fraternal friendship to the Afghan people and helped them to defend the gains of the April revolution. We in Afghanistan regard L.I. Brezhnev's statement as further proof that the Afghan people have a true and reliable friend in the USSR, D. Panjshiri stressed in conclusion.

"Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev accused the United States of deliberately complicating the international situation and stated that Soviet foreign policy remains 'unshakable,'" the American news agency AP reports. The Soviet leader, the agency goes on, condemned the "shameless anti-Soviet campaign" in the West in connection with the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. He stated that the national interests and security of the United States and other states are in no way affected by events in Afghanistan. Any attempt to depict matters otherwise is absurd. L.I. Brezhnev's answers are described by the agency as "the most authoritative Soviet reaction yet to the NATO decision to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles on the European Continent."

The Soviet leader, UPI notes, resolutely defended Soviet aid to Afghanistan and accused the United States of having created the crisis in Asia by carrying on an undeclared war against the Afghan Government. He reiterated the statement that the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan in full as soon as the factors which motivated the Afghan leadership to make the request for them to be sent in are no longer operative.

The Washington POST published an article headed "L.I. Brezhnev Condemns J. Carter as an Unreliable Partner." The Soviet president, the paper writes, accused President Carter and the United States of spreading "mountains of lies" about Soviet interference in Afghanistan and condemned the United States as a "totally unreliable partner in interstate ties." [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union "came down heavily on Carter for unilateral and arbitrary violations of many of the long-term plans of Washington and Moscow" and described the President's actions as a pitiful attempt to exploit the events in Afghanistan to block efforts to lessen the danger of war, strengthen peace and limit the arms race.

"L.I. Brezhnev Said: The United States Is 'Poisoning' Relations"--beneath this front-page headline the New York TIMES gives a detailed account of L.I. Brezhnev's replies. The Soviet leader, the paper writes, accused the Carter administration of deliberately trying to poison relations with Moscow. He stated that a picture is taking shape of the United States as a totally unreliable partner in interstate ties, a country whose leadership, prompted by whim, caprice or emotional outburst, or by considerations of ill-judged immediate benefit, is capable at any moment of violating its international commitments.

A number of commentaries express the idea of the futility of Washington's attempts to endeavor to use the language of the cold war with the Soviet Union, as it did decades ago.

L.I. Brezhnev, Britain's THE OBSERVER states, accused the United States of intentionally fueling international tension and stated that the Soviet foreign policy course is unshakable.

The tone of the Soviet leaders' replies, Italy's PAESE SERA writes, was calm and peaceable. They were filled with optimism regarding the fate of detente despite the current deterioration of the international situation.

L.I. Brezhnev confirmed, the Lebanese paper AN-NIDA writes, that the Soviet Union will not allow aggressive forces to repeat in Afghanistan what they managed to do in Chile, for example. He decided to respond to the Afghan Government's request and send military contingents to repulse the constant armed intervention from outside.

It is an interesting fact that some foreign papers, in particular the Pakistan TIMES AND MUSLIM, published a version of the Soviet leader's pronouncements which mentions neither the subversive actions of the United States and its NATO allies and China against detente nor the Soviet Union's desire to do everything within its power to strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world. Nor does this version quote the words about the falseness of the allegation that the Soviet Union has expansionist plans vis-a-vis Pakistan, Iran and other countries in this region.

During the USSR's 62-year existence, the Indian paper PATRIOT states, international imperialism has repeatedly mounted economic blockades and made war on the Soviet Union, but nobody has managed to shake the USSR. It is worth while remembering this today.

The words of L.I. Brezhnev, who stressed that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable, are the best assurance to the whole of progressive mankind that the Soviet state intends to continue firmly and consistently inplementing the policy of peace and detente despite any aggressive intrigues by imperialist circles, Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, said. The forces of reaction who are averse to the profound, positive changes taking place in the world have been given a resolute and sobering warning--their plans to reverse the course of history and halt the peoples' struggle to achieve true independence are doomed to failure.

Further Report

LD151616 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["In the Interests of Peace in the World"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent remain in the centre of attention of the international public. Commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's statements prominent politicians, the mass media abroad arrive at the conclusion that while repulsing intrigues of imperialist forces the USSR will further pursue its policy of peace and detente.

At the junction of the 1970's and 1980's the international situation has noticeably deteriorated through the fault of the imperialist forces and first of all certain circles in the United States, those who regard detente as an obstacle to their aggressive intentions, stated General Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, President of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker at a meeting with a delegation of the International Union of Students. In his replies to PRAVDA Leonid Brezhnev well-foundedly voiced concern at this development of events. People of good will in the whole world should firmly resist Washington's dangerous actions. Lasting peace is imperative for a happy life of all the peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev has confirmed once again the unflinching resolve of the USSR, of the multimillion Soviet people to further pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence despite intrigues by imperialism, a TASS correspondent was told by the President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra. At the same time the Soviet leader pointed out the intention of American imperialism and its Beijing allies to frustrate the consolidation of detente under the mythical pretext of the "Soviet threat in Afghanistan." Romesh Chandra said that at the call of the World Peace Council mass meetings and demonstrations had been held in many countries and a truly broad movement had developed in protest against Washington's and Beijing's dangerous plans.

Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden A. Levenborg notes that the U.S. President had announced the freezing of the SALT II treaty and a number of other unilateral steps in the field of Soviet-American relations. These measures taken by Carter show his government's disregard for agreements that had evoked widespread approval in the world, and flout norms of relations between states. This is a very myopic policy which cannot accord with the interests of the American people. No doubt about it, the White House itself will sooner or later have to admit the rashness of this course. At the same time the peoples welcome the USSR's principled course of continuing the policy of peace and international friendship, which was confirmed by Leonid Brezhnev.

By its actions in Afghanistan, it was stated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka K.P. Silva the Soviet Union again showed the whole world its loyalty to principles of proletarian internationalism. It responded to Afghanistan's request and did everything possible to protect Afghanistan from intrigues by imperialism and international reaction. The communists of Sri Lanka highly evaluate these actions of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state.

FURTHER REPORT ON REPLY TO WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS

LD151610 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["Attention: Follows an Enlarged Version of Item on White House's Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--In connection with the fact that the United States failed to impose on the United Nations a resolution on the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran, the White House made a high-handed statement in which it attempts to distort the meaning of the Soviet Union's position in the Security Council, a position which prevented the adoption of an anti-Iranian resolution.

It is well known that the Soviet Union resolutely opposed in the United Nations the cynical attempts of the President J. Carter administration to use the question of American hostages for imposing a policy of blackmail which Washington is trying to pursue with regard to regimes which do not suit, for some reason or other, American imperialism and the U.S. administration. The White House tries to set against them those states which, as it believes, must follow in the wake of American policy either because of their participation in Western military political alliances or because of their dependence on the United States.

It is noteworthy that in its statement the White House repeats again the American threats to take unilaterally "measures" against Iran and at the same time makes attempts to present the matter as if somebody else were to be blamed for the fact that it has not been possible so far to settle the problem of hostages by peaceful means.

In other words, this is gross pressure by American administration, an onslaught on the sovereign rights of states. In this context, untenable references to the question of hostages should not mislead anyone.

The United States is using the detention of American diplomats in Tehran as a pretext for introducing unilateral sanctions. In doing so it ignored the warning of U.N. Secretary General K. Waldheim that a decision to use economic sanctions against Iran would not help resolve the crisis.

Nor has the United States done anything to find an acceptable solution to the conflict. Specifically, it turned down Iranian proposals made by the Iranian side to the U.N. secretary general. These were proposals for establishing an international commission to inquire into the crimes committed by the shah during his rule, for recognition by the United Nations of Iran's right to demand the shah's extradition and for recognition of Iran's right to the property and wealth of the shah's family.

As to the Soviet position on the question of hostages, it is well known. This position is that the Soviet Union invariably comes out for the observance of international treaties and agreements, including the relative convention on diplomatic immunity. But it is also necessary to respect in equal measure the sovereignty of states.

If they think in Washington that the policy of blackmail and threats or a naval blockade against revolutionary Iran, a policy fraught with a danger to international peace and security, will help somehow secure the release of the hostages, this is evidently a dangerous delusion.

PLANS TO BEGIN UNILATERAL SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD151826 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 15, TASS--Having failed to push through the United Nations Security Council a trade and economic embargo against Iran, the United States has actually stated its readiness to introduce unilaterally this measure directed at stifling the Iranian revolution. On declaring that the United States will apply the sanctions contained in the draft resolution proposed by it to the Security Council, the White House press secretary stressed that the United States intended to take appropriate steps without delay. He admitted that the bigger part of the trade with Iran had already been suspended by the U.S. Government and added that further measures would concern revising trade licences granted to private American corporations to conduct deals with Iran.

The White House spokesman said further that in the course of the coming few days the United States would discuss the question of the economic blockade of Iran with a number of other countries. To induce NATO allies to support these anti-Iranian actions Washington has already sent to Western Europe Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The "Washington POST reported that President Carter intends to present Iran with an ultimatum that it release the American hostages by a certain date or the Persian Gulf will be mined and the U.S. Navy will block entrance into it. The paper writes that the mining of the sea lanes or a naval blockade of the Persian Gulf will cause damage to the Iranian economy. The Persian Gulf is the main artery through which food and other commodities reach Iran. It is also the main route for the export of Iranian oil, the paper continues.

Paris, January 15, TASS--According to a FRANCE PRESSE report from Oakland, Prime Minister of New Zealand Robert Muldoon has said that his country will not take part in economic sanctions against Iran as it is demanded by the United States. New Zealand is a major trade partner of Iran and a big exporter of agricultural produce to that country.

PRAVDA Roundup

LD151659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS 12 January roundup: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington--The United States is continuing to issue undisguised threats that it will use military force against Iran, on the approaches to which it has concentrated mighty naval and air forces. In the wake of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, State Department spokesman H. Carter confirmed at a press conference that the United States still regards military measures combined with "punitive" economic sanctions as the most effective method of blackmailing Iran.

Pressuring certain countries, the United States is maneuvering in the UN Security Council in an attempt to secure the imposition of an economic embargo against Iran and to involve the world community in implementing it. It has circulated among the Security Council members a new draft resolution envisaging the imposition of anti-Iranian sanctions and couched in still tougher and more uncompromising [ultimativnyy] terms.

If these maneuvers prove unsuccessful the United States, official spokesman stress, will impose sanctions either unilaterally or with the involvement of its NATO allies.

New York--China is joining more and more actively in the provocative U.S. intrigues in the western Indian Ocean. As AP reports, Beijing intends to supply Somalia with jet fighters.

Local observers draw attention to the fact that Somalia has long been in the United States' sights. The Pentagon nurtures plans for creating naval and air force bases on that country's territory.

Tehran--The U.S. threats to use economic sanctions against Iran or even to unleash military actions against it have been greeted with profound indignation in the country. Touching on official American spokesmen's remarks that the United States may declare a naval blockade of Iran, Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr said in an interview with Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY: If the United States takes that step, it will lead to war. The minister stressed that the industrially developed Western countries and Japan are dependent on oil supplies from Iran through the Hormuz Strait, so this American action would be a "brutal economic blow" to them.

R. Sadr disclosed that Iran has received assurances from a number of countries and private companies that the country will be able to buy all the goods it needs from them if the United States and its allies resort to economic sanctions against Iran.

Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar has warned that all Iranian oil supplies to countries that support the U.S. demand for economic sanctions will be ended.

STURUA ARTICLE DESCRIBES SHAH'S LINKS WITH ROCKEFELLER

LD151425 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5, under the headline "Case of the Shah's Billions," a 2,500-word Washington report by correspondent M. Sturua describing the former shah of Iran's long-standing links with the Chase Manhattan Bank and U.S. arms manufacturers through the intermediary of Henry Kissinger and Rockefeller, the bank's president, and claiming that the shah contributed $1 million to Nixon's election campaign fund in 1974, and noting U.S. interest in Iran as "gendarme in the Persian Gulf region" and as an oil-producing country. Pointing out that "the" hundreds of millions of dollars the shah obtained from the sale of oil accumulated precisely in the safes of the Chase Manhattan Bank," Sturua attributes the "concern" displayed for the shah by Kissinger and Rockefeller to their eagerness to "act has his financial advisers, seeking the best ways of using his plundered wealth."

Sturua states in conclusion that, while the shah still has billions of dollars and "advocates like Kissinger and Rockefeller," he will continue to "hope that a place will be found for him." This hope is vain, Sturua says, but "attempts to implement it could cost the lives of many Americans and Iranians."

ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN DISTRACTS ATTENTION FROM MACHINATIONS

LD151415 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word New York dispatch by correspondent V. Soldatov under the headline "According to the Formulas of Psychological Warfare: Disinformation and Slander--the Arsenal of American Propaganda."

Soldatov accuses American politicians and the mass media of supplying the American public with misinformation, citing the example of the "artificially created crisis concerning the presence of Soviet military advisers in Cuba." He then discusses their treatment of the situation in Kampuchea, asserting that "food difficulties were used for another propaganda campaign against the socialist countries" planned by the National Security Council. The article concludes:

"A new anti-Soviet campaign is being developed in the United States now. Its main theme is the 'threat' to Iran and Pakistan. Fabrications on this subject have been disseminated before, but now, in connection with the Soviet military aid to Afghanistan, American officials and the mass information media are trying particularly hard. Here too the tone has been set by Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

"It is clear that this act is intended to distract the American public's attention from military preparations, including in the Near East, and to alter the feelings of the broad people's masses in countries with a predominantly Muslim population. 'Officials say,' the New York TIMES wrote recently, 'that the U.S. intention is to attact the attention of the world, particularly the Muslim world, to Soviet actions.'

"Thus the American Government and mass information media are waging psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON CURRENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS

Build Up on Diego Garcia

LD151114 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--The United States got Britain's consent to more than doubling the number of United States military installations and also the numerical strength of the American personnel of the British-owned Diego Garcia Island, the NEWSWEEK reports.

It will be recalled that the Pentagon has already converted the island into a big naval outpost in the Indian Ocean, spending almost 200 million dollars on these purposes. Its harbor has been adapted for the entry of large warships and submarines, including carriers of nuclear arms. A special airforce base has been set up there for the accomodation of planes carrying the most up-to-date missile weapons. An almost four kilometre long landing and take off strip can handle strategic bombers and also heavy transport planes for lifting airborne troops to various parts of the world.

The United States schemes are evidence showing that the U.S. expects to make sure of military superiority in that strategic region with the object of imposing its will upon its peoples. As a result of the implementation of these plans, the United States hopes to establish full military control over an area totalling almost 72 million square kilometres.

Stepping up militarist preparations in the Indian Ocean, the United States seeks to prevent the further spread of anti-American moods in the Middle East, which had been stimulated by the overthrow of the regime of the shah of Iran, one of the principal carriers of American policy in that region. Afraid of radical changes in the Middle East countries, the main supplies of oil to the United States and other Western countries, the United States began setting up a 100,000-man quick reaction force for punitive operations in "hot spots", above all in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region.

Diego Garca Island is to become a stronghold of those forces. At present the island already services 21 United States warships, including the strike carriers Kitty Hawk and Midway and also over 160 war planes which are constantly flying in the immediate proximity of the entry into the Persian Gulf.

Nimitz to Persian Gulf

LD151402 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--The aircraft carrier Nimitz, leading a naval squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean, passed the Cape of Good Hope today. The aircraft carrier, one of the U.S. largest, is heading for the region of the Persian Gulf to take part in the campaign of military pressure exerted by the United States on Iran.

Readex 1-80 Exercises

LD151854 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 15, TASS--The largest in recent years naval exercises Readex 1-80 have started in the western part of the Atlantic Ocean with the participation of 28 U.S. warships, six British warships and a Dutch destroyer. Various naval operations are to be trained, including artillery and rocket firing practices, an amphibious landing operation, anti-aircraft exercises and pursuit of "enemy" submarines. The exercises will end in demonstration calls of warships at the ports of the countries of the Carribbean basin.

The U.S. naval command claims that the Readex 1-80 exercises have nothing to do with the events in Iran and Afghanistan. Observers, however, point out that they have coincided in time with the reports in the press on the preparation of the United States for a blockade of Iran from the sea and the mining of the Persian Gulf.

Excuse for Naval Maneuvers

LD152359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Washington cable reports the beginning of major naval exercises in the area of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico in which ships of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands are taking part. The exercises will last 4 weeks. Official announcements about the naval maneuvers, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, say they were prepared many months ago and have no connection with events in either Iran or Afghanistan. The Pentagon thus clearly sought to underline the ordinary and regular nature of the exercises. But there is no doubt about the fact that the maneuvers are openly provocative towards the states of the Caribbean Sea basin, and first of all Cuba, which again confirms the increased aggressiveness of Washington policy. The action is no isolated phenomenon for the Pentagon, and it also reflects a course hostile to the cause of detente which is appearing everywhere, a course for exciting the arms race, leading to an intensification of the military danger.

The Washington administration has recently been trying to justify military actions with references to the events in Iran and Afghanistan. But the facts show these events are no more than a pretext. As is pointed out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, if there had been no Afghanistan, certain U.S. and NATO circles would have found another excuse to exacerbate the situation in the world.

real reason for this policy is that the imperialist forces, primarily in the United States, see detente as a hindrance to their aggressive schemes and are trying to set up this policy as a standard in international relations.

The New York TIMES newspaper writes about the necessity of increasing the military potential to back up intervention as a "right" of the United States. The New York TIMES uses precisely that word when speaking about American policy in the Near East and any other spot on the globe. And the Washington administration is sending its emissaries to Oman, Kenya and Somalia to obtain military bases there with the aim of implementing these hegemonistic aspirations.

The opponents of peace and detente have embarked upon a dangerous path. The U.S. actions are having a sharply destabilizing effect on the whole international situation.

USSR CANNOT BE DEFLECTED FROM ITS POLICY BY THREATS, SANCTIONS

LD161707 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 3 Signed to Press 10 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Course From Which You Will Not Deflect US"]

[Excerpt] The friendship and cooperation treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with countries that have achieved liberation are an important sign of the times. They are not military alliances, not coalitions directed against anyone, but documents of friendship and cooperation with those who have embarked on the path of building a society without oppression and exploitation. The land of the soviets is utterly faithful to these treaties. That has been the case and will continue to be the case. The most recent example confirming that is Afghanistan.

Virtually as early as April 1978, immediately after the victory of the revolution, the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction began to stage armed provocations against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. They stepped these up with every passing month, jeopardizing the republic's territorial integrity, freedon and independence. Under these conditions the DRA Government deemed it necessary to turn to the friendly Soviet Union with a request for urgent political and moral support, and also military aid in order to repel the foreign aggression.

Acting in the spirit of the best traditions of the internationalist solidarity of revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces, the USSR as a true friend of the people of Afghanistan, with which it concluded a friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty in December 1978, decided to send a limited troop contingent to that country in response to the legitimate request.

The measures taken to defend the DRA's independence and sovereignty are nothing other than an answering reaction to the actions of imperialist circles and their accompolices. They are designed to create for the Afghan people the conditions for a normal life and to protect them against external danger.

And it has been pointed out here: As soon as the external imperialist interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's affairs ceases and its people are able to take full advantage of opportunities for organizing their life as they choose, the reasons that necessitated the DRA Government's appeal to Moscow for military aid will immediately disappear and the Soviet troop contingent will return home. [paragraph continues]

This means the ball is now in the court of those who have effectively been waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people throughout the last few months.

To all appearances the U.S. and British imperialist circles and their accompolices from the PRC and certain other countries who participated jointly in knocking together anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs have no intention of abandoning their plans to undermine the April revolution and are seeking a pretext for further interference in Afghanistan's affairs. With this aim imperialist propaganda and its Beijing stooges are stooping to juggling and distorting the facts.

The U.S. President is acting as the conductor of the clamorous anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign. In a televsion speech and an interview marked by particular imbalance and disregard for the fundamental long-term interests of peace J. Carter has shown a desire to resurrect the "position-of-strength" policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

Dangerous Steps

The President has not confined himself to propaganda speeches imbued with the phraseology and spirit of the notorious cold war. He has taken a number of dangerous and far-reaching steps. Thus he has ordered the tabling of the SALT II treaty, which bears his own signature. The U.S. military-industrial complex, which, as is well known, has worked long and hard to delay ratification of this treaty important to the cause of peace, is ecstatic: Carter has gone over to its side--that is, the side of those championing the intensification of international tension.

Many people both inside and outside America are wondering whether this somersault was a surprise and are agreeing that it was not. Indeed, the present U.S. administration has steadily moved toward indulging the "hawks" more and more. You only have to recall the program for deploying the new MX missile system, the decision to expand the American nuclear arsenal in West Europe, the sharp increase in the military budget....And now the postponement of ratification of the SALT II treaty is a disturbing shift toward a deterioration in the whole international atmosphere, and not just Soviet-American relations, and evidence that offical Washington has embarked on the path of undermining detente.

While dilating on "defense of the nation's interests," representatives of official Washington are making attempts to make imperialist tyranny once again the practice in international life. The President himself has ordered by way of "reprisals" the ending or reduction of exports of American goods to the USSR (in particular, a ban on grain sales), the indefinite postponement of most contracts in the cultural sphere and so forth. You really have to have lost all touch with reality to think that our country can be pressured through "sanctions" like that.

However, something else is also beyond all doubt: The measures announced by J. Carter signify a blatant violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence enshrined both in bilateral Soviet-American agreements and in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Final Act. All this cannot help causing concern everywhere for the fate of detente in the light of the adventurist course of Washington, which, incidentally, is now pressuring its NATO allies to minimize trade and economic and other relations with the Soviet Union.

There is one more aspect to which attention should be drawn. Under cover of the anti-Soviet campaign initated by the U.S. President some people are issuing calls for NATO's zone of operation to be extended to the Near and Middle East. Voices are to be heard calling for the North Atlantic bloc to be expanded right up to the "scale of a global alliance." These are dangerous plans nurtured by those who have unleashed the slander campaign to divert the international public's attention from their own aggressive actions against other countries, from the real external threat to Afghanistan, from the American threat hanging over Iran and its revolution, from the U.S. attempts to play the role of world policeman.

The lovers of military-political adventures are resolutely opposed by the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the land of the Soviets. "That is what our policy is like in Europe, and that is what it is like in Africa, Asia, Latin America and all parts of the world," L.I. Brezhnev has said. "And if anyone thinks the Soviet Union can be deflected from this course by means of slanderous fabrications and threats, he is deeply mistaken."

REPORTS BY U.S. PRESS ON ARMS AID TO PAKISTAN CITED

LD161052 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Under Cover of Myth on 'Soviet Menace'"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--The myth about the "Soviet military menace in Asia", which is being circulated by Washington, is needed by the latter only as a cover-up for its own aggressive plans which had been prepared long before the Soviet Union decided to give fraternal assistance to Afghanistan.

President Carter needs an ideological cover-up, writes the newspaper DAILY WORLD about the new anti-Soviet campaign in the USA. The U.S. administration, the newspaper says, is talking about "containing" of the Soviet Union, about "defence" of the Afghan people, and so on and so forth, while its actual aim is to fight revolutionary trends and the national liberation movement.

The United States and China are helping counter-revolutionary gangs in Afghanistan through Pakistan. This is easy to explain. As the New York TIMES says, all the six groups of rebels have their headquarters in Peshawar, in the northwestern province of Pakistan, within 40 miles of the Afghan frontier. Therefrom come arms for the counter-revolutionaries.

That is the reason why Washington is anxious to make new big armed shipments to Pakistan as soon as possible. The journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY writes that the United States is pressing ahead with preparing military supplies for shipment to Pakistan in the hope that these arms will be used to help the Afghan rebels.

The Boston GLOBE says that the USA is planning to coordinate with China its secret shipments of antiaircraft, antitank and other arms to the rebels in Afghanistan. The Pentagon's officials say that the Chinese have the kind of arms needed by the Afghan rebels--firearms, mines, air-to-air missiles, the New York DAILY NEWS says.

As to buildup of American military presence in the Indian Ocean, the newspaper says that the Washington administration took a decision on this score in last September, that is long before the events in Afghanistan.

In pursuance of this decision, a delegation of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department was sent to Oman, Somali and Kenya toward the end of last year, also before the events in Afghanistan. The United States' heightened interest in three countries to the southwest of the Persian Gulf--Oman, Somalia and Kenya--is closely linked with its concern for ensuring air and sea lefts for maintaining U.S. presence there, says the AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY.

Aid to Counterrevolutionaries

LD151632 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--Commenting on the Washington administration's policy of interfering in the internal affairs of South Asian countries, the American press says that an important part is assigned to all-round support of the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum. Military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, writes the newspaper NEWSDAY, is one of the key elements of the administration's policy today.

American political observers point out that American support of armed formations, which thrust into Afghanistan's territory from abroad, lies at the basis of Washington's plans to step up arms shipments to Pakistan. D. Middleton, the New York TIMES military correspondent, says that the U.S. administration has taken a decision on such shipments in the knowledge that the arms will be secretly supplied to the counterrevolutionaries.

In its dirty operations to support the enemies of the Afghan people, Washington hopes for Beijing's full support. This was shown specifically by the statement made by Defence Secretary Harold Brown on the American television network. The Pentagon's chief spoke of the United States intention to undertake parallel actions together with China in different parts of the world, especially in South Asia. H. Brown expressed confidence that China will help Pakistan by various means.

Facts go to show that Washington seeks to draw its NATO partners into the conspiracy of the external forces against Afghanistan. The New York TIMES says that W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, made a trip to Western Europe in order to draw Western Europeans into the campaign for giving emergency aid to Pakistan.

Support From Britain

LD151922 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 15, TASS--Commenting on the visit of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to Pakistan, where he arrived on Monday, the U.S. press points out that his talks in Islamabad will centre on British arms supplies to Pakistan.

The newspaper Washington POST describes this visit as part of the coordinated efforts of the USA and Britain, and points out that the aim of Lord Carrington's talks consists in ensuring for Pakistan the necessary military and economic aid.

Carrington's visit was preceded by a number of moves by the Washington administration, starting from the announcement on the resumption of military aid to Pakistan to the visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown to China, in the course of which agreement was reached on an increase of arms supplies to Pakistan via China. Brown insisted on military aid to Pakistan also during his talks in Japan. The weapons shipped to Pakistan are designed for gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries which are based there and commit aggressive actions against the legitimate power of Afghanistan.

By sending Lord Carrington to Islamabad, the British Government has demonstrated its support for the aggressive policy of the United States directed at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Asian states. The buildup of Pakistan's military potential and equipment of rebels with U.S., British and Chinese weapons aggravates tensions and destablishes the situation in South-West and South Asia, threatens the sovereignty and security of the countries of the region.

Also noteworthy is the fact that on the programme of Lord Carrington's visit to Pakistan is a trip to Peshawar, where the base of the gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries is situated.

SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV INTERVIEW ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD152259 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] President Brezhnev's interview with a PRAVDA correspondent has aroused extensive comment all over the world. Leaders and the press in various countries note the solidity of his analysis of the international situation and the calm tone in which the Soviet leader made it and outlined his country's position on a number of key international problems. Our observer, Yuriy Shalygin, comments:

One of these problems is how to end the arms race and to attain disarmament. The Soviet Union approaches it guided by its basic principles. The founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin, described disarmament and a world without war and violence as an ideal of socialism. This principle is an integral part of the foreign policy course formulated by the Soviet Communist Party at its 24th and 25th congresses, a course which President Brezhnev characterized as unshakable. The Soviet Union has been working consistently towards the easing of military tensions and takes a serious attitude to the agreements signed in (?the) field. President Brezhnev underscored this point in his interview. We cannot understand the swing from one extreme to the other which the Washington administration has allowed itself with respect, say, to the SALT II treaty. If implemented that treaty would have paved the way for a major step towards disarmament. This explains why the world public gave it such wide support. But, having signed the treaty, President Carter himself has frozen its ratification indefinitely. What is more the White House now opposes all other talks on limiting arms. This was reported by the New York TIMES the other day. The purpose of the moves, we are told, is to punish the Soviet Union, as if the Soviet Union alone were interested in the easing of military tensions. What about the rest of mankind? Isn't the problem of vital concern to all?

Contrary to the extremist stand now taken in Washington, President Brezhnev said, the Soviet Union maintains that the talks in various fields begun in recent years with a view to ending the arms race should continue. He noted that this also applies to problems involved in the lessening of military confrontation in Europe. The European situation, as it is now, poses the threat of a new spiral in the arms race. The blame for this lies with the United States which has saddled its NATO allies with the decision to deploy its new medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. The Soviet Union warned against the danger of this plan, designed to upset the exisitng balance of strength in the continent and to intensify confrontation. We said this should not be allowed to happen.

Instead we proposed to start cutting back on the medium-range nuclear delivery systems from the present level and taking into account the existing balance of strength.

The speech President Brezhnev made in Berlin last autumn contained constructive proposals to this end. Some of the NATO countries were inclined to reply to them positively but Washington virtually gagged these countries as dissenters. The decision concerning Euro-rockets was forced on them and now the NATO stand makes talks on the problem impossible. No one, President Brezhnev said in the PRAVDA interview, can expect the Soviet Union to accept NATO's terms intended to conduct talks from positions of strength. We do favor talks, said Leonid Brezhnev, but they should be honest, equal and based on the principle of equal security.

U.S.-SOVIET AMITY GROUP OPPOSES ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD151736 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship issued a statement sharply condemning the gross anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by U.S. ruling circles and the administration's course towards aggravating relations with the Soviet Union. The statement says that as a result of this, another cardinal turn in U.S. policy, the destinies of the whole of mankind are staked, since a step has been made in the direction of a nuclear war.

The statement points out that Washington's latest actions are an evidence of the United States' unilateral refusal to develop relations with the USSR on the principles of peaceful coexistance.

The authors of the statement point out that notwithstanding the serious problems and certain differences, the relations between the USA and the USSR have developed in peaceful direction. In the past years three summit meetings have been held, meetings at which questions of peace and cooperation, limitation of strategic arms, consolidation of European security and cooperation were discussed.

Considerable successes have been achieved in various branches of science and technology, including those in combatting cancerous and cardio-vascular diseases, and in joint environmental protection research. In the past year the volume of U.S.-Soviet trade has increased nine-fold, a rendez-vous of U.S. and Soviet cosmonauts took place in the near-earth orbit, cultural and sports exchanges have become appreciably more active.

The statement points out next that the relaxation of international tensions asserted itself in an increasingly confident manner and the U.S. and Soviet people and together with them the people of the whole world came to feel the tangible results of the relaxation of tension. However, as a result of the U.S. administration's reckless actions, this wholesome process proved in jeopardy. Washington has secured deployment in Western Europe of new generation of nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. Ratification of the SALT II treaty which is the foundation of the process of disarmament has been deferred and so-called economic 'sanctions' against the USSR have been introduced, sanctions designed to bully that country and make it abandon its internationalist duty.

The authors of the statement hold that such measures do a serious damage first of all to the United States. As a result of them millions of Americans will lose their jobs, since additional billions of dollars are to be spent for the Pentagon's needs, and not for the realization of social programmes.

In conclusion the authors of the document expressed firm confidence that the U.S. people will reject the policy which had once led to the disgraceful defeat in Vietnam, Iran and other countries. The authors of the document expressed firm confidence that the U.S. people will reject the policy which had once led to the disgraceful defeat in Vietnam, Iran and other countries. The authors of the document state that they are also deeply convinced that the Americans will not allow a return to the times of "witch hunt" and atomic shelters as was the case in the years of McCarthyism, to the abominable period when the word peace had been associated with treachery, and doubts as to the correctness of U.S. foreign policy had been viewed as high treason.

ORLOV RIDICULES SECRETARY BERGLAND ON USSR FOOD SITUATION

LD151100 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["Dont't Forget a Feeding Bottle"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Orlov writes:

We do not know whether U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland is a sports lover, as a majority of his compatriots. But if he is really fond of sport, as we think he is, we shall strongly advise him to try and overcome the "starvation nightmares" which haunt him and take the risk of coming to Moscow for the Olympic games. If the esteemed secretary fails to shake off his doubts, which prompted him to recommend all people going to the Olympic games to carry along provisions, we would advise him to take a baby's feeding bottle instead of heavy food packages. Of course, he could buy one in Moscow, but a feeding bottle bought in the United States would be undoubtedly more pleasant to him and would remind him of his homeland.

Yes, a feeding bottle alone can save Mr Bergland from starvation. Using this bottle, he will be able not only to taste natural milk but also Russian kvas, Georgian wines and Armenian brandy. Unless, of course, Mr Bergland, being a patriot, prefers American Pepsi-Cola to all these drinks.

As to the rather cynical calculations of certain politicians in Washington for a sharp "deterioration" of the food situation in the Soviet union, because of the United States' refusal to sell grain to it, these calculations--as was already authoritatively explained--rest on absurd notions about the Soviet economic potential. It was also stated authoritatively that plans for supplying Soviet people with bread and bakery products will not be cut by a single kilogramme.

So Mr Bergland will be evidently able, if he wishes to do so, to enjoy Russian pancakes with caviar or excellent Ukrainian borshch with sour cream but the main thing, Mr Bergland, don't forget to take a feeding bottle which we strongly recommend you.

CLARK'S MEASURES ON RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS CRITICIZED

LD141404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Correspondent Vladimir Osetrov report from Ottowa]

[Text] Washington is putting strong pressure on the Canadian authorities in an attempt to force them to follow its lead in its anti-Soviet policy. The armtwisting has produced certain results. Clark's Conservative Government has announced a series of measures designed to curtail Canadian-Soviet relations but, aware of the mood in the country, has not risked banning Soviet vessels from fishing in Canadian waters or from overhauling and servicing these vessels in the ports of Newfoundland. Speaking at a press conference, Canadian Prime Minster Joseph Clark stated that many anti-Soviet measures could harm Canada more than the Soviet Union.

Two days before the adoption of the decision on curtailing Canadian-Soviet relations, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, after consulting all its members up and down the country, demanded that Clark's government should not follow the Americans blindly and should not ban grain exports to the USSR. A statement by the federation says that we must not use the grain trade as a political weapon.

The dockers of Canada have adopted a negative stand toward the provocative appeal of the rightwing trade union bosses of America to boycott Soviet vessels calling at ports in North America. We have no reason to join the American political patriots, said (Fernando Drowell), a representative of the branch of the International Longshoremen's Association Trade Union in Quebec Province. He said that Canadian dockers would continue to unload and load Soviet vessels. Dockers from the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia have not succumbed to the blackmail and threats coming from the United States, either.

The Communist Party of Canada has roundly condemned the measures aimed at curtailing Canadian-Soviet relations. Whose interests are you defending? Those of the United States or Canada? Says a telegram from William Kashtan, General Secretary of the Communist Party, to Prime Minister Clark. No one has given you a mandate to conduct a policy running counter to the national interests of the country.

PRAVDA WRAPS UP CANADIAN CP CONVENTION DELIBERATIONS

LD141633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin report: "In the Interests of the Working People: The 24th Communist Party of Canada Convention Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Toronto, 8 January--The 24th Communist Party of Canada [CPC] Convention has finished work here. The participants unanimously approved the Central Executive Committee's policy report and adopted a policy resolution containing an analysis of the present domestic situation and the most important international problems. This document defines Canadian Communists' concrete tasks in the struggle for the working people's vital interests, for the consolidation of national independence and for the strenghtening of the world peace.

The policy resolution, like the Central Executive Committee report, reasserts the CPC'S loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the readiness of the Canadian working peoples leading detachment to make a fitting contribution to the cause of the cohesion and unity of the world communist and workers' movement.

The whole course of the convention's work and the speeches by delegates and by representatives of 12 fraternal parties who came to the convention were permeated with concern for preserving peace and deepening international detente and with determination to do everything possible to curb the aggressive aspirations of U.S. ruling circles and the NATO military. The Canadian Communists condemned the plans imposed by the United States for the production and deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the imperialist conspiracy against the peoples of the Near East and against Iran and Afghanistan, which is extremely dangerous for future peace. The convention adopted a resolution on full, unconditional support for the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Canadian Communists' convention came out unanimously in support of the present Afghan Government's actions and the international assistance granted to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union at the request of that country's legitimate authorities in their struggle against external imperialist interference.

"For Canada's Communists," Kashtan said in his concluding address, summing up the results of the convention "there is no question about how to understand their international duty in the present conditions. We have always been and will continue to be loyal to the principles jointly elaborated by the international communist movement on fraternal solidarity and the joint struggle against our common enemy--imperialist reaction and the forces of aggression. For us there was and is no question about how to understand self-sufficiency and independence in the party's policy and activity. We see this self-sufficiency and independence not in lessening our ties and cooperation with other parties, but in consolidating international solidarity with them in the cause of defending peace, democracy and socialism in our people's interests. The CPC rejects any actions which help imperialism. We will never adopt a position which could weaken the international solidarity of communist and workers' parties and weaken socialism. We will always be loyal to the working people's class interests, remaining true patriots and internationalists."

The Canadian Communists' convention resolutely condemned attempts by revisionist forces, from whatever positions they operate--right, left or under the mask of "Eurocommunism"--to undermine the unity and cohesion of the international workers' and communist movement and to replace the eternally vital Marxist-Leninist teaching with theories which lead to reformism and weaken the revolutionary struggle of working people in capitalist countries. The convention decided to launch extensive preparations for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and to mark that historic event with active participation by Canadian working people in the movement for peace, disarmament and detente.

The Canadian Communists' forum adopted a decision to hold the next, 25th party convention in 1981--to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

The party's leading organs--the CPC Central Committee and Central Executive Committee--were elected. The convention approved unanimously the Central Committee Plenum's resolution on reelecting William Kashtan, prominent figure in the Canadian and international workers' movement, to the post of party general secretary.

JAPANESE PRESS CITED ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' FOR IRAN SANCTIONS

LD151554 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 15, TASS--The United States administration resolved to exert fresh pressure on Japan to make it join the "economic sanctions" against Iran, the KYODO correspondent reports from Washington today. For these purposes Philip Charles Habib, a special envoy of the American administration, is arriving in Tokyo on Wednesday. The KYODO correspondent learned from diplomatic quarters in Washington that Habib will hold two-day talks with representatives of the Japanese Government during which he will ask Japan to proclaim "sanctions" against Iran, including an embargo on exports and loans and also freezing of the construction of joint Japanese-Iranian industrial projects.

The U.S. desire to involve Japan still more deeply into its confrontation with Iran and to impose upon it participation in "sanctions", which NIHON KEIZAI qualifies as "stern measures", are arousing the anxiety of businessmen and the public that fear serious consequences for Japan itself from adherence to the American course. In this context specifically, the warning is cited which the Iranian side made on the possibility of Iranian retaliatory steps, including a suspension in oil deliveries.

Japan is now building a big petrochemical complex and 17 other industrial enterprises in Iran jointly with that country to a total value of several hundred thousands of millions of yen, the YOMIURI reports today. Their inclusion into the sphere of "sanctions", the newspaper remarks, would be a very strong blow on Japan.

Articles in the Japanese press show that Japan's solidarity with the United States' course for the proclamation of "economic sanctions" against Iran would run counter to the national interests of the country and would place it in a difficult position. Local newspapers say that the Government of Japan, recognizing the necessity of a cautious approach to this question, nevertheless does not exclude the possibility of being "forced" to respond to the American demands. Tied by the Japanese-American military alliance and making "relations of all-round cooperation with the United States" the cornerstone of its diplomacy, the Japanese Government was confronted by a serious choice in the "Iranian question": either to act at the bidding from America or to pursue an independent course.

JOINT FISHERIES COMMITTEE WITH DPRK CONCLUDES MOSCOW SESSION

SK120800 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 11 Jan 80 SK

[Text] The 10th session of the Joint USSR-Korea Fisheries Committee concluded in Moscow yesterday. This meeting discussed extensively matters of mutual concern and allotted fishery quotas in accordance with a scientific method for the fishing operations in the western region of the Pacific in the 1980s. Protocol for cooperation in the 1980's, envisaging the expansion of ties between the leaders of the two countries [tunara yongsudului yondaelul hwakdae] was signed at the meeting.

Comrade Gulchenko, Soviet vice minister of fishery, and Comrade (Hwang Mun-nok), DPRK vice minister of fisheries, signed the protocol.

The next session of the Joint USSR-Korea Fisheries Committee will be held in Pyongyang at the end of this year.

PRIME MINISTER KARMAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LD152020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 15 January--There can be no doubt that the forces of peace and progress, truth and good embodied by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will gain the upper hand over the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction. Neither is there any doubt that the peoples of our region will give a worthy rebuff to the forces of reaction and imperialism, stated Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, speaking here today at a press conference for Afghan and foreign journalists.

He said that the U.S. imperialists, acting together with their Western allies in NATO and at one with Beijing have turned the territory of fraternal Pakistan into a base for armed aggression against Afghanistan. According to the latest details, planes arrive in Pakistan every day with American weapons designed to create a hotbed of tension in the region, to strengthen and encourage the forces of reaction and to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. In these conditions the unity of all progressive forces of the region is particularly essential. As regards our people, it is fully determined to deliver a crushing blow against any attempts to undermine the gains of the April revolution.

Concerning the most important characteristics of the present stage of Afghanistan's development, Babrak Karmal noted that this stage is characterized primarily by the increasing unity of the people and the creation of the country's united national front under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the working class and all the working people of Afghanistan who are fully resolved to conduct the antifeudal, democratic, anti-imperialist revolution to complete victory.

Thousands of our fellow countrymen who had previously been misled by hostile propaganda have voluntarily laid down their weapons recently and have come to the party committees to express their deep satisfaction with the fact that the bloody Amin regime has ceased to exist and to declare their support for the April revolution. Readiness to take an active part in the implementation of the program put forward by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is demonstrated by representatives of all progressive national forces including the intelligentsia and the progressive clergy, Babrak Karmal continued.

The unity of our people is a worthy reply to all those foreign enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who tried by means of plots and provocations to knock together some sort of "alliance" to fight against independent sovereign Afghanistan, stressed Babrak Karmal. He noted that all sections of the country's population--workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, craftsmen and traders--welcomed the decree adopted by the Government of Afghanistan on a general amnesty for political detainees, assessing this measure as one of the important steps on the road to reestablishing revolutionary order in the country.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS CHARGE OF 'INTRIGUES' ON AFGHAN-PAKISTAN BORDER

LD151207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from Yu. Romanov "World Today" feature: "Hypocrites' Masquerade"]

[Text] The U.S. reactionary press has erupted in a whole series of malicious anti-Soviet publications in connection with the White House plan to foist an American arms supply program on Pakistan. The aim of this hysteria is to justify U.S. imperialist circles' provocative new action and to convince Pakistan of the "Soviet danger" menacing it.

An item in America's Washington POST is extremely indicative from that viewpoint. The newspaper hypocritically turns a blind eye to facts known to the whole world regarding the incursions from Pakistani territory by criminal gangs operating against Afghanistan's people and in defiance of common sense, claims something absolutely incomprehensible: It is Afghanistan, the paper says, that is "intriguing in Pakistan border regions." Of course, according to the paper, the Soviet Union is also threatening Pakistan by preparing to "march south toward the Arabian Sea."

By camouflaging its direct interference in independent Afghanistan's affairs, which takes the form of training gangs of hired killers, arming them and sending them across the Afghan border, the United States is seeking to cover its unsavory actions with a leaky umbrella of anti-Soviet insinuations and malicious fabrications. From that stems the Washington POST's hysteria about the "Soviet threat to Pakistan" which the paper itself invented.

AFGHAN SHI'ITE MUSLIM INTERVIEWED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW LEADERS

LD151902 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Mazar-e Sharif, January 15, TASS--The Shi'ite population, just as the entire Afghan people, unanimously supports the new leadership of the DRA and its sweeping action program to raise the welfare of the working people while preserving all national values, including religious ones, Gari Abdol Ghafar, a prominent religious leader of Afghanistan said to a TASS correspondent. Allegations by the enemies of free Afghanistan that the April revolution was a "blow to Islam" and that the present Afghan authorities "persecute believers" are intended for misinformed people or people who know nothing about our country, G.A. Ghafar said.

Every honest visitor to our country, the Afghan religious leader said, can see for himself that the Government of the Republic is consistently following a policy of assuring the freedom of religion and heeds the voice of Moslem working people. Shi'ite Moslems firmly believe that realization of the ideals and aims of the April revolution will bring peace and prosperity to the Afghan people and are determined to uphold the gains of the people against encroachements by external and internal enemies, G.A. Ghafar said in conclusion.

KAZAKH MUSLIM LEADER PRAISES AFGHAN REVOLUTION, RESPONDS TO CABLE

LD151852 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Mufti Zia ad-Din Babakhan, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, has received a cable from Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Ali al-Harthan, secretary general of the World Islamic League. In this cable Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Ali al-Harthan, citing reports by news agencies of the imperialist countries, expressed his anxiety over the development in Afghanistan.

Mufti Zia ad-Din Basakhan has sent a reply to the secretary general of the World Islamic League in which he reaffirms his profound respect for Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Ali al-Harthan and his appreciation for Al-Harthan's anxiety for the life of Muslims throughout the world, particularly in Afghanistan.

Mufti Zia ad-Din Babakhan then says: Since that moment in April 1978 when the Afghan people forever put an end to the lackey regime and entered the path of independent development, the enemies of peace and peoples' freedom, particularly the U.S. imperialists, began to do and are still doing the impossible to bring the name of Afghanistan into disrepute and place on the Afghan people the yoke of the former savage regime. The imperialists and colonialists recently intensified their attacks on the people of Afghanistan and particularly the Afghan Government in an endeavor to distract the attention of world public opinion from their own bloody plans which are aimed at the Islamic peoples of Iran, Afghanistan and the Arab countries. It is inevitable that one should point out here, with much regret, that the tendentious Western propaganda was able to mislead many people. Facts prove that the present Government of Afghanistan--which is supported by its own people-- is carrying out far-reaching activities to insure freedom of worship in the country and secure the actual immunity for Muslims, Sunnis and Shi'ites and for ulemas and religious figures--in other words, for all factions of the Afghan people.

The government has declared a general amnesty for innocent prisoners. Thousands have been freed, including a large number of Islamic religious figures. Measures have been taken that aim at raising the people's standard of living. The chairman of the Ulema Council in Afghanistan, 'Abdol 'Aziz Badeq, expressing the support of the religious figures for the new government's policy, said that 15 million Afghan Muslims are very pleased to see the toppling of the tyrannical Amin regime which was a criminal tool in the implementation of U.S. imperialism's plans. He said that the Ulema Council is receiving many messages and cables from various parts of the country in which honorable Muslims and prominent religious figures express their support for the new government's line and welcome the assistance of the Soviet Union which was rendered in accordance with the UN Charter and the treaty of friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union signed in 1979. This assistance was also given at the numerous requests by the Afghan Government.

[Words indistinct] that this assistance guarantees that the revolution's gains will not be lost and secures the Islamic religion's immunity. As for the military assistance which was rendered to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, this came as a friendly response to the request made by the Afghan people and government. This was done in accordance with the treaty that exists between the two countries and in an aim to maintain stability in the countries neighboring the Soviet Union which have been subjected to an outside aggression. Facts also prove that the Islamic people of Afghanistan will not abandon the path they have chosen--the path of independence, independent development, the protection of the purity of the Islamic religion and the observance of the provisions of the Holy Book.

In the light of all this, we believe that the Secretariat General of the League ought to express, on behalf of the interests of the Muslims of Afghanistan and the whole world, its strong condemnation of the actions of U.S. imperialism which has transferred large numbers of armed forces and death-carrying equipment to the Middle East and which is impudently interferring in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries; a matter with constitutes a real danger to world peace and the peoples' prosperity.

Mufti Zia ad-Din Babakhan states in conclusion: I pray God Almighty to save the world from bloodshed and grant mankind tranquility.

REPORTAGE FROM AFGHANISTAN MENTIONS ANTISABOTEUR OPERATION

LD151549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov under the rubric "Reportage From Afghanistan": "Among the Patriots of Jalalabad"]

[Text] Jalalabad, Kabul--The deep basin of a reservoir shone beneath the wing of the airplane like a precious stone set in a snow-white necklace of mountain peaks. We were flying over the Naglu power complex built by Afghan workers with the assistance of Soviet experts. Power stations are no longer a novelty to us. It is impossible to imagine our lives without electricity but in the Afghanistan of feudal relations and socio-economic backwardness you used to see the unlit windows of houses a mere 60 km from the capital.

It is perfectly understandable why our Afghan friends should be particularly grateful for the light which Soviet turbines brought to many parts of the country. Those turbo-generators not only brought light to the people but also gave life to the country's largest agricultural complex created in the Nangarhar Valley. The hydroelectric power station, 70-km canal and 40 million cubic meter reservoir built with the USSR's assistance enabled this once lifeless region to be transformed into flourishing orchards and plantations.

Soon we were in Jalalabad, the center of Nangarhar Province. Our first meeting was with the city's mayor, (B. Kanivol), still a very young man and an agronomist by profession. He greeted us with tremendous cordiality and volunteered to show us the city himself.

After a 15-20 minute drive from city hall we arrived at a citrus farm. The (Khadda) farm spreads over almost 20 hectares. A 60-year old fruit grower Abdol (Gafar) showed us round his sector. He recalls the time, 15 years ago, when he planted the first saplings here.

"Now look," A. (Gafar) said, spreading his arms wide. Around us was a luxuriant orchard. After coming from freezing-cold and snow-covered Kabul, we found these garlands of oranges and tangerines hanging from leafy branches an extraordinary sight. Noticing our admiring looks the fruit grower said:

"I saw for myself how all this lushness was created with the help of the Soviet people and it sickens me to hear President Carter and his yes-men trying to vilify our Soviet friends who have come to our aid. We know full well who Afghanistan's enemies are--Washington and its dutiful Beijing:

These feelings are shared today by all patriots, by all Afghans who value friendship, honor and the independence of their motherland.

As we have written in our previous reports we have also had occasion to see other Afghans.

We were told about the enemies of the Afghan people by ('Ali Kasym), a worker at a Jalalabad textile factory we visited. He said that bandit gangs which have no support among the people are still trying to intimidate the population by despicable terrorist acts and to create panic and distrust of the authorities.

"They are active," ('Ali Kasym) went on, "outside the city boundary, in the nearby mountains. The courageous soldiers of our army, in the nearby mountains with the population's active support are waging a successful struggle against them.

At the headquarters of an Afghan Army unit stationed in the vicinity of Jalalabad we were told by the unit commander that a major operation had been initiated to wipe out the gangs of saboteurs which grouped around the city after arriving from Pakistan. According to information received, their military objective was to cut the province off from the capital by seizing the airport and other strategically important installations. From a safe distance the "directors" of the anti-Afghan provocations set an absolutely absurd political task: creating a so-called Islamic republic in the areas "liberated" by them--so far only on paper. Captured documents reveal that this republic was promised urgent U.S. and Chinese aid.

"The plans, as you can see, were far-reaching but totally unrealistic," the Afghan officer said. "The operations we are successfully carrying out to wipe out counterrevolutionary groupings are further proof of this. It is typical that along with army subunits many volunteers--workers, farmers and young people--are taking part in the operations."

It is perfectly natural that the terrorists are allying themselves and finding a common language with disguised enemies of the revolution from among the bourgeois-feudal elements--those who were stripped of their stolen wealth, estates and land by the April revolution. That is why in the Jalalabad area the fortress-estate of (Khadzhi Sagib) resisted particularly fiercely.

We had occasion to talk to other officers from the garrison. All the indications are that the new stage of the April revolution and the recent message to the nation by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, met with a lively response in soldiers' hearts. Born of the people, they know the people's aspirations well and are ready to defend their Republic from all its internal and external enemies.

In Jalalabad we met (Gafar Khan), one of the Pashtun tribe's legendary leaders. Since his youth this tall old man, still spry for all his 92 years, has enjoyed a reputation as a staunch fighter against the British colonializers for his country's freedom and independence. He spent more than 30 years in prison but nothing could break him. Today, too, he numbers himself among Afghanistan's patriots.

"Born of the April revolution, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," (Gafar Khan) told us, "is the result of years of struggle by our people against colonialists and feudal masters. I am happy to have lived to see this day. Although there is still much to be done I have faith that the future of my children and grandchildren and of my country will be a happy one."

Jalalabad is one of Afghanistan's most beautiful cities and is mentioned in ancient manuscripts, but gradually the relics of antiquity and the crooked and narrow streets are giving way to the present day. The university complex, multistory buildings and asphalt roads no longer come as a surprise to anybody.

"Still, we have a lot more work to do," Governor of Nangarhar Province Ziaratgol Afridi pointed out. "We discussed a number of urgent problems at a conference of executives in the province which has just finished. They were largely unanimous that despite certain difficulties the economic situation could be regarded as normal.

Afridi spoke with satisfaction about the enthusiasm and the patriotic upsurge with which the people are working, about their implacability toward those who are interfering in their peaceful existence and about organizations' high degree of vigilance in defending the revolution.

The meetings and talks we had in and around hospitable Jalalabad and everything we saw there with our own eyes testified to the fact that in this Afghan province also the great majority of people support the democratic transformations carried out in the country and are actively participating in building a new life and in the struggle for that life.

DADYANTS EXPOSES GOALS OF LIE ABOUT SOVIET AID TO AFGHANS

LD151629 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants: "Afghanistan's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] Imperialist propaganda has really thrown off all restraint in its anti-Sovietism. The Western mass media are shouting about "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan and even about the country's "occupation" by Soviet troops. The White House is holding forth about a "serious threat to peace caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

The justification for this anti-Soviet sabbat is the fact that the USSR has acceded to the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] for immediate help and assistance in the struggle against foreign aggression and has sent a limited Soviet military contingent to Afghanistan.

On what basis was the Soviet Union acting in granting aid, including military aid, to Democratic Afghanistan? First of all, on the basis of the Soviet Union's and Afghanistan's common interests on security questions enshrined in the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed in 1978. Second, on the basis of the provisions of Article 51 of the UN Charter which provides for the inalienable right of states to collective and individual self-defense with a view to repulsing aggression and restoring peace.

The point is that peace in that region really is threatened. Afghanistan really is threatened by aggression but that threat emanates not from the Soviet Union--which throughout the last 60 years has been the Afghan people's most loyal and reliable friend--but from the imperialist powers which have been weaving intrigues around that country trying to subject it to their influence since the last century.

The history of the creation of an independent Afghan state is inseparable from its struggle against foreign--chiefly British imperialism. In the 19th century Britain, whose representatives in concert with representatives of other Western powers are talking hypocritically about "Soviet aggression," twice tried to occupy Afghanistan and add it to its colonial possessions in India. Only after the third attempt--and that was in this century--to foist their colonial domination on the peoples of Afghanistan by means of military force did the British imperialists give up and in the 1919 treaty they were forced to acknowledge Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence.

It was in the difficult year of 1919, during the third Anglo-Afghan war, that the Afghan people addressed an appeal to the young Soviet Republic concerning the "urgent need for a declaration of unity and friendship." V. I. Lenin sent "answering greetings to the independent Afghan people who are heroically defending their freedom against the foreign enslavers."

The RSFSR expressed readiness to exchange embassies immediately since this act "will open up broad opportunities for mutual assistance against any encroachment by foreign predators on the other country's freedom and property."

Not only moral support but also material support from Soviet Russia helped Afghanistan repel British armed aggression in those difficult days. The Afghan people's victory over the foreign enslavers demonstrated in concrete form the impressive prospects for the national liberation of oppressed Eastern peoples that had opened up with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. It was then, in 1919, that the era of cooperation between the forces of socialism and national liberation movements began.

The Soviet Union, which concluded equitable treaties with Afghanistan in 1921, 1926 and 1931, has constantly given its neighbor economic and technical assistance. In 1924-1939 the first telegraph and telephone lines were set up and power stations and cotton-ginning plants were constructed in Afghanistan with the USSR's help. Since the war the USSR's economic cooperation with Afghanistan has assumed an even wider scale.

Is it really necessary to list all the good which the Soviet people have done for Afghanistan? A number of important sectors of industry, which help strengthen Afghanistan's independence, have been created in the country with the USSR's assistance. The USSR helped in the construction of the first and biggest enterprise in the metalworking industry--the Dzhangalakskiy motor vehicle repair and machine plant in Kabul. The first big mechanized enterprise in the food industry--the Kabul bread combine--was constructed with Soviet assistance. One could mention the housing construction combine, the asphalt concrete plant, the gasfields in the north of the country, the gas pipelines to the USSR border and to Mazar-e Sharif, the Sarde dam near Ghazni, the mechanized port at Sherhan on the Panj River, the hydroelectric power station at Pol-e Khumri, the dam and hydroelectric power station at Naghlu, Kabul International Airport and much more.

Suffice it to say that about one-half of all the asphalt concrete highways in Afghanistan were constructed with the USSR's assistance. Among them are two major highways linking the country's central and southern regions with the northern and northwestern regions--the road from Kabul to Sherhan, 400 km long and passing through the Hindu Kush and the Kushka-Herat-Kandahar road, 680 km long. The construction of a high mountain road through the Hindu Kush has reduced the length of the former circular route by one-third, according to the Afghan press and represents an annual saving of 285 million Afghanis in transportation costs.

Let us add that the first Afghan specialists were trained with Soviet assistance--radio engineers, veterinarians and specialists in combating agricultural crop pests. Afghan students study in the Soviet Union. A polytechnical institute has been constructed in Kabul with the USSR's assistance.

Well, what about the people who are making the most noise now? What concrete help have they given Afghanistan? The Americans have willingly bought up expensive kapakul, carpets and goatskin and under the Marshal Plan they delivered shabby clothes and shoes there after the war. The obligatory condition of American aid, including "free" aid, is, as is well known, purchases of American goods in return and renumeration for the "services of private American firms.

Whereas the Soviet Union has granted Afghanistan credits on an interest-free basis or at most at a rate of 2 percent compound on a long-term basis, the United States has levied 4.5-3.5 [as published] percent from Afghanistan annually and the FRG granted its first loan at 7.25 percent: Soviet loans to Afghanistan were paid off solely in deliveries of traditional Afghan exports while American credits, like those of other capitalist countries, and also the interest on them were paid off only in hard currency.

After the victory of the April revolution, when the thoroughly rotten feudal ruling clique was overthrown under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], it became particularly clear who Afghanistan's friends are and who its enemies are. The Soviet Union unreservedly welcomed the April revolution as a result of which qualitatively new favorable opportunities were created for the further development and strengthening of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan. During the visit to the Soviet Union by Nur Muhammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, in December 1978, a treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation was signed between the two countries--an outstanding political document which accords with the steady development of Soviet-Afghan relations and the interests of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world. Agreements concluded recently provide for further strengthening mutual cooperation in the sphere of the economy, trade and culture. A mining and enriching combine at (Aynak) and new power industry and transportation projects will be constructed and geological prospecting work for oil, gas and other useful minerals will be expanded in Afghanistan with the USSR's assistance.

Afghanistan's enemies are another matter. Naturally, they gave the April revolution a hostile reception. International, regional and internal reaction began to weave intrigues and conspiracies against the people's power. Eventually foreign imperialist forces entered into collusion with internal counterrevolutionaries to try to force the Afghan people from their chosen path. U.S. reactionary circles, the Beijing leaders and the governments of certain other countries generously supplys weapons, equipment and money to the counter-revolutionary gangs which had fled Afghanistan. On the territory of neighboring Pakistan centers were set up to train the bandits who are subsequently sent onto the country's territory.

Is it an accident that the rebellion in Herat flared up immediately after one of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution had been received at the U.S. State Department? [paragraph continues]

As Austria's VOLKSTIMME newspaper rightly noted, Afghanistan has been subjected to military interventions since April 1978--this intervention is carried out by military gangs of the major landowners, operating from abroad, armed with Chinese weapons and paid in American dollars. U.S. President J. Carter has made a fuss about the military aid given to the Afghan Government by the Soviet Union but he kept quiet when the bandits were cutting off the hands of children attending schools opened by the DRA Government.

The situation in Afghanistan deteriorated sharply when H. Amin took control of the main levels of power in the country by means of deception and intrigues and overthrew and then physically eliminated the country's legitimate president, N.M. Taraki. Amin unleashed bloody terror in the country, undermined the cause of the April revolution and in essence alined himself with the Afghan people's enemies. He was virtually acting as an agent of American imperialism. It is not surprising that President J. Carter is still calling that butcher and murder the "legitimate president of Afghanistan"!

The DRA Government repeatedly asked the Soviet Union for support, including military assistance, in response to the armed interference by imperialist forces. But the Soviet Government satisfied this request only when as a result of outside interference a really critical situation had been created in the country and a real threat to the democratic system had arisen. Here it must be stressed that the limited Soviet military contingent will be used exclusively to help repulse the armed interference from outside and will be fully withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the reason necessitating this action has disappeared.

No, whatever imperialist propaganda may now be saying, the Soviet Union could not refuse Afghanistan assistance when the country is going through a particularly difficult period in its history, as that would mean erasing all the experience of good and honorable cooperation with that country and leaving Afghanistan alone to face the imperialist forces which are trying to stifle the Afghan revolution.

The lying, hostile propaganda campaign which has now been unleashed with respect to Soviet aid to Afghanistan pursues quite specific goals: to try to discredit the Soviet Union policy with respect to national liberation movement in general and Eastern countries in particular. It also has another goal: to distract the world's public attention from the dangerous actions of imperialist powers, above all the United States, in that region. But how can anyone "forget" that practically the whole U.S. Pacific Fleet is now concentrated in the Persian Gulf region? How can anyone disregard the fact that under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, the United States is granting Pakistan the latest types of arms, including missiles, worth a total of $100 million?

The imperialists are in a rage because the Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan has wrecked their plans for putting an end to the Afghan revolution and turning that country into a strategic bridgehead in the Middle East. Well, let them rage. The slogan "Hands Off Afghanistan!" addressed to its enemies is today reliably backed up by the strength of its friends.

CORRESPONDENTS RECOUNT 'DIFFICULT STEPS' OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD151333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents P. Demohenko and L. Mironov: "The Revolution's Difficult Steps"]

[Text] Kabul, January--The Afghan people are currently experiencing bright, truly historic days: The plans of the imperialists and their accomplices to stifle the revolution in this country have been wrecked: The events taking place here have a direct bearing not only on the present but also on the future of the republic; on determining the path it will take and on the elaboration of new methods of mutual relationships between the leadership and all strata of the population.

Officially the current period in Afghanistan's development is called here a "new stage in the April revolution." Questions may arise: What necessitated it? What are its particular features? What kind of people are now in power? How have the people received them?

To answer these questions we will recall briefly certain facts from Afghanistan's recent history: This must be done also because imperialist propaganda is currently building mountains of lies about these events and mounting a brazen anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign.

A revolution occurred in the country 27 April 1978 which dealt a blow to the feudal-landowner system. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was proclaimed and a government formed under Nur Mohammad Taraki--General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee. The first decrees adopted after the revolution showed that the new leadership intends to lead the people along the path of building a modern society based on the principles of social justice and to eradicate feudalism and man's exploitation of man.

This is an extremely complex task in a country like Afghanistan where medieval traditions and religion are strong, where the economy is poorly developed, the proletariat is small, almost 90 percent of the 15 million population is illiterate and the countryside (where the majority of Afghans live) is regarded as one of the poorest and most backward in the world. To these objective difficulties were added the disagreements which broke out in the leadership. Representatives of the PDPA left wing were being squeezed out of the government and out of other state posts. Some of them were sent abroad and then farfetched accusations were made against them. Others were thrown into prison without explanation and still others disappeared forever.

Last September Hafizollah Amin, who had rocketed to the summit of power, effectively staged a coup d'etat. N. M. Taraki was removed from the post of chairman of the Revolution Council and party general secretary and was quickly killed along with certain members of his family. From the time Amin took up the top posts in the country repression, primarily against the intelligentsia, assumed a particularly massive and brutal character. The party and the state apparatus were rendered lifeless and feeble, the implementation of reforms was replaced by revolutionary phrasemongering. Even the campaign to combat illiteracy came to a halt. By manipulating socialist slogans, Amin essentially discredited the progressive idea, blunted the masses' revolutionary enthusiams and surrounded himself with a small group of brutal people devoted to him.

The imperialists decided to take advantage of the internal situation by stepping up their outside interference in Afghan affairs. "Imperialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, "together with its accomplices, essentially launched an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan." More and more sabotage groups poured into the country from Pakistan and China to terrorize the population. Playing on religious sentiments, they took the young people away with them and then trained more and more new detachments at special bases. On the other hand, under the influence of the repression and glaring lawlessness entire villages rose up against the authorities. A wave of crime and terrorism swept a number of provinces. It appeared that counterrevolution was grabbing the republic by the throat. There was information that a general offensive against Kabul was planned for this spring. "It was a difficult and bloody time," Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the new Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, told us.

It was in this atmosphere that the Amin regime was ousted on 27 December. The new composition of the supreme organ of power--the Revolution Council--was announced immediately. It was headed by Babrak Karmal, who was elected general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and at the same time assumed the post of prime minister. This man is well known to Afghans. He was one of those who founded the PDPA with Taraki in 1965 and was elected a member of its Central Committee at the time.

These are the milestones in his life: He was born in 1928 in a small village near Kabul and is a lawyer by education. His revolutionary activity began relatively early, and he was soon arrested and was in prison from 1952 through 1955. After the April revolution Babrak Karmal was deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister. However, he soon became one of those who were removed from their posts and appointed ambassadors abroad. Later, fabricated charges were made against him and only his political experience helped him to stay out of prison, which, alas, some of Babrak Karmal's comrades-in-arms did not manage to avoid. For instance, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, now deputy chairman of the Revolution Council, was released from the torture chamber only after the overthrow of Amin. Gen 'Abdol Qader, a hero of the April revolution, also went straight from a prison cell to a seat on the Revolution Council Presidium. This list could be continued.

On familiarizing yourself with the present composition of the country's leadership organs you come to the conclusion that they were active participants in the 1978 April revolution, the very same people who gave it its democratic nature. So it is not surprising that in his first appeal to the people and then at his first press conference, answering a question put by PRAVDA correspondents, Babrak Karmal said that "the Revolution Council will continue and develop the cause of the great April revolution."

As for policy statements, these adopt a relatively moderate and realistic tone. Babrak Karmal noted, for instance, that "our immediate task in present conditions is not to build socialism; we consider it our national historical mission to strengthen and develop the Republic's progressive social and political foundations." It is clear that this conclusion is based on the real situation in the country and marks the renunciation of the rhetoric and unfounded overtures of the past.

"Our people are tired of resounding words and promises," we were told by Asadollah Keshtmand, chief editor of the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-ESAWR. "They expect real deeds and will judge the government by them alone."

An important place among such deeds must be assigned to the amnesty for political prisoners. In Kabul alone more than 4,000 people have already been freed. There are even more in the provinces.

"The people are pleased," 'Azizollah Haq, a doctor, told us. "They have promised to respect civil rights and have released political prisoners. Moreover we can see there have been no new arrests."

Earlier the newspapers reported that all the major military units deployed in the country have sent telegrams of support to the new government. We met with many officers both in Kabul and in neighboring garrisons. They told us that they are pleased with the change of power and the elimination of the Amin regime under which tyranny reigned in the army. Some were undeservedly promoted, others were dismissed from their posts--and that automatically meant arrest and prison.

Islam has a great influence on people here, particularly in the countryside. There was a clear lack of cooperation with religious figures in the preceding months. The new leaders are concerned to rectify this situation. Sayyed Afgani, a doctor of philosophy and Muslim theology and an influential man in religious circles, willingly agreed to talk with us. Many ordinary people, he says, are still under the influence of hostile propaganda but the people are now hoping for better things.

We also met with 'Abdol (Khalek), secretary of the party committee of a district of Paktia Province. The country regards that province as "rebellious." It is here that saboteurs from Pakistan are mainly sent and from there a call was made a year ago for a jihad (holy war) against the Taraki government. It is clear that order in the province, the organization of a rebuff to the saboteurs and the success of efforts to win over those who happened to end up in the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries all depend on cooperation among all strata of the population. 'Abdol (Khalek) says that his committee seeks to cooperate with mullahs and village elders and not to resolve any important issues without them. Where such cooperation has been organized, the peasants are rebuffing the raiders.

It is now on the agenda for the new power to complete the reorganization of leadership organs and social organizations centrally and locally, to strengthen the masses' in them and then to create a broad people's front uniting in its ranks all patriotic strata of the population. This will put on a realistic footing the implementation of the slogans which have been proclaimed here: "Freedom for the People!", "Work for the Unemployed!" and "Land for the Peasants!"

GLOBAL SUPPORT FOR SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD141935 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 14, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Bonn: The support given by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan is necessary for ensuring the progressive development of that country which was increasingly threatened in the recent months by interference from the outside, particularly from the United States and China, says a statement of the Directorate of the German Peace Union circulated here.

To see in the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan a threat to peace and detente is the ultimate in hypocrisy. Those who want a realistic policy of detente must now allow the events in Afghanistan to be used for justifying the arms race and for implementation of NATO's dangerous plans.

Budapest: Afghanistan's turning over to the Soviet Union with a request for military assistance is the Afghan people's business, member of the PLO Executive Committee, chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Faruq Qaddumi, who was staying here, said in an interview with the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. He said it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that there exists the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR. What is involved here is bilateral relations and Afghanistan's sovereign right to decide to what spheres these ties must apply. Faruq Qaddumi also noted that the United States has no right to assume the role of the defender of Islam. I am confident that the Islamic countries will see through this deception, he said.

Nicosia: The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus proclaims solidarity of the working class and all working people of Cyprus with the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan and with its gains, says a statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the AKEL Party circulated here.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of AKEL condemns resolutely the vicious campaign of slander and threats to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. AKEL welcomes and supports the Soviet Union's disinterested internationalist assistance, specifically its assistance in protecting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against imperialist aggression from the outside.

Damascus: The Afghan Government turned for assistance to its friends, being guided by the interests of its people, Minister of Information of the Syrian Arab Republic Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said in an interview to the weekly AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WAD DUWALI. He stressed that any people has full right to determine its destiny and to decide the question with whom and in what form it should cooperate.

Paris: The biggest trade union association of France, the General Confederation of Labour, expressed complete solidarity with the Afghan people in its resolute struggle in defence of the gains of the April revolution of 1978. The Afghan people has the right to decide its destiny by itself in conditions of complete independence, says the decision of the Executive Commission of the General Confederation of Labour published by the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

The document stresses that Afghanistan recently took the progressive road of development and that due to this the country established relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Helsinki: The peace forces must not be mislead by the military hysteria stirred up by the United States, General Secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Laureate of the Lenin Peace Prize Miriam Vire-Tuominen said in an interview with the newspaper TIEDONANTAJA.

Imperialism is taking advantage of the situation in Afghanistan for intensifying its aggressive policy in the world, she stressed.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ CONFIRMS RECEIVING AID FROM CHINA

LD152102 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, January 15, TASS--Addressing a press conference today the chief military administrator, President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq confirmed that Pakistan was receiving military aid from China. The general also said that during the talks of his Adviser on Foreign Affairs Aga Shani in Washington with President Carter and Brzezinski it was stated that there should be "no restrictions" on the use of American arms by Pakistan. He said that the American side had subscribed to the same view.

INDIAN OFFICIAL REITERATES GOVERNMENT STAND ON AFGHAN ISSUE

LD152200 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 15, TASS--An official spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs stressed that India's stand on events in Afghanistan was expressed in the recent statement by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This stand fully accords with the principles of the country's foreign policy.

India, he said, firmly adheres to the principles of non-alignment, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the right of the Afghan people to decide its destiny. It includes its right to request aid from the Soviet Union. The events in Afghanistan cannot be viewed and evaluated in isolation. India believes that arms supplies to that area aggravate tensions.

The Indian press is expressing concern over the supplies of U.S. and Chinese arms to Pakistan.

PRAVDA HAILS STRENGTHENING TIES OF INDOCHINA STATES

LD151449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Text] The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have held a meeting in Phnom Penh, the results of which provide new evidence of the steady strengthening of the combat solidarity and friendship of these countries' peoples.

Analyzing its results, the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out that this was the first meeting to be held since the three countries' peoples defeated aggressive forces in a courageous, heroic struggle and forever became the masters of their own destiny.

The consultations in Phnom Penh were businesslike in nature. The ministers informed each other about the situation in their countries and discussed urgent international issues. They noted the very important events which occurred in their states last year--the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary butcher regime in Kampuchea as the result of an uprising by the whole people, the rebuff to the Chinese expansionists' attempts to undermine the unity and cohesion of the multinational Lao people, and the defeat of the Chinese military's aggression in Vietnam.

Questions of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia are always at the center of the attention of the three fraternal states' governments. Demonstrated at the meeting was the readiness of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to begin talks on signing bilateral nonaggression treaties with the states of Southeast Asia and to exchange opinions with the governments of the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on how to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, independence, democracy, neutrality, stability and prosperity. The Phnom Penh conference, the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA writes, graphically demonstrated the commonality of the three Indochinese states' interests in the face of the continuing threat of interference by Chinese hegemonism and American imperialism.

The sides' total unanimity on all the questions discussed was reflected in the joint communique signed at the end of the meeting. This document expresses cordial gratitude to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and to friends throughout the world for their sincere support and assistance to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The foreign ministers' meeting in Phnom Penh was a noteworthy event. It showed the determination of the peoples of Indochina to defend their freedom and independence, jointly to build a new life and to resist the intrigues of imperialism and international reaction.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES AAPSO DELEGATION

LD151544 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 15, TASS--Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Government of the SRV, received a delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. He noted the great importance of the activity of the organization, designed to expose attempts by reactionary forces to distort the real state of affairs in Kampuchea, the real meaning of the militant solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The delegation had attended the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory and was now in the SRV.

Speaking at a press conference here, the head of the delegation Baren Ray, deputy secretary general of AAPSO, said: Amazing changes, evidence of the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation, have taken place in the year following the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea. We witnessed the restoration of towns, the rehabilitation of industrial enterprises, the health and public edcuation systems. Assisted by their genuine friends, the Kampuchean people are confidently overcoming the consequences of the Pol Pot rule.

One of the most important results of last year was the consolidation of the militant cohesion and solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, who are building a new life and defending their independence from encroachments by the forces of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, the deputy secretary general emphasized. The cohesion of the countries of Indochina, he added, is an important factor making for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is precisely why international reaction so obstinately seeks to undermine the relations of solidarity between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The head and the members of the delegation pointed out that the international aid received in Kampchea was being effectively distributed by the people's administration in all provinces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They added that support for the Pol Pot and other counter-revolutionary gangs only hampered the Kampuchean people in the rehabilitation of the country and the stabilization of life.

The deputy secretary general announced that AAPSO was going to hold an international conference in support of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in March next.

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW HOLDS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD141551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report "On a Holiday"]

[Text] Keo Prasat, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR, held a reception 8 January on the occasion of a national holiday--the first anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory.

The reception was attended by: P. G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Among the guests were the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of foreign states accredited to the USSR.

TANJUG CITED ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING, TITO'S HEALTH

LD161422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The TANJUG agency reports that a plenum of the LCY Central Committee has been held in Belgrade, hearing a report on the state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and chairman of the LCY. The plenum acquainted itself with the reports of the council of doctors.

On 13 January, Broz Tito had an operation on the blood vessels of his left leg.

Brezhnev Telegram to Tito

LD161434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President Tito continues to get telegrams in which statesmen and prominent personalities from all over the world convey their wishes for his speedy recovery.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and president of the LCY, through the Soviet ambassador in Belgrade: "Dear Comrade Tito, I express my wish for your speedy and complete recovery. I sincerely believe that you will get over your illness and that you will be able to work for a long time and fruitfully in the interest of the people of Yugoslavia and of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. With friendly greetings, L. Brezhnev."

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES ALLEGATIONS OF USSR THREAT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD161410 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["A New Bluff"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes:

A new vicious campaign, obviously inspired and coordinated by NATO propaganda services, is being mounted these days in the Western reactionary press with the aim of casting aspersions on relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. As it has happened already more than once in recent years, the authors of these truly fantastic concoctions are trying to ascribe to the Soviet Union some anti-Yugoslav intentions. For example, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH in today's editorial went so far as to make provocative statements about the need for NATO to draw up a plan of actions should the Soviet Union threaten Yugoslavia's independence.

What can be said about this? First of all that such statements give away the covert but nonetheless obvious intentions of NATO to interfere in Yugoslavia's affairs, and this imperialist military bloc is obviously looking for and waiting for a pretext for such interference.

As to contentions about the Soviet "threat to the independence of Yugoslavia," they can be described only as crude, provocative and false. Relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples are marked by profound friendliness, by constant striving for extensive multi-faceted cooperation. The differences in the approach to some international problems by no means obscure this fundamental fact. The USSR and Yugoslavia have a solid foundation for further advancing in the development of friendly ties. This foundation consists of the very high present level of cooperation, the accumulated experience of interaction in various fields, mutual adherence to principles of equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

It is long known that there are forces in the world whom our friendship does not suit. One encounters attempts by imperialist circles to undermine our cooperation, as well as speculations on the past and absurd predictions about the future. It is exactly such speculations that we are ecnountering these days. There is no doubt, however, that the present NATO attempts to disrupt cooperation between our countries will be as futile as the previous ones.

GROMYKO SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON FOR POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD152341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek during which there was an exchange of speeches. Comrade Gromyko said in particular:

The participants in the consultations today again confirm the complete unity of views on questions of bilateral relations between our countries and questions of bilateral relations between our countries and questions of their cooperation in the international arena.

A decisive role in the further development and deepening of Soviet-Polish cooperation is played by the regular meetings and conversations between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Edward Gierek. By the joint efforts of the countries of the socialist community and other progressive forces much has been achieved in the past decades to change over the development of international relations from cold war to detente and to the strengthening of peace.

But everything that is pleasing to us and is pleasing to all honorable and peaceloving people of the world is clearly going against the grain of the opponents of peace and detente, the opponents of social progress. The decision taken recently by the NATO bloc to produce and deploy in Western Europe new types of nuclear missile weapons and the direct and provocative military pressure by the United States on Iran, the noisy anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign raised by Washington about Afghanistan in connection with the failure of its plans to turn that country into a military strongpoint of NATO on the southern border of the Soviet Union and to impose on Afghanistan the yoke of imperialist oppression-all of these are the latest examples of the imperialist aggressive line in international politics.

A profound and capacious analysis of the present international situation and the tasks stemming from it was given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his recent answers to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent. On the question of Afghanistan he said clearly that the interests of peace, the vital interests of the peoples require that this country be left in peace and no one interfere in its internal affairs. As regards Europe, the West does not cease talking of ostensibly forthcoming talks concerning medium-range missiles. But Leonid Ilich Brezhnev clearly stated that the present position of the NATO countries and the decision, imposed by Washington, which was adopted by this bloc makes talks on this problem impossible. This is our official reply to the NATO countries.

The situation that has developed on this question, Comrade Gromyko pointed out, does not disprove but on the contrary reaffirms the correctness of the fact that the task of putting an end to the arms race remains a fundamental and most acute international problem. As Leonid Ilich stressed in the same answers to the PRAVDA correspondent, our friends abroad can rest assured the Leninist foreign policy course is firm; it is determined by the decisions of the CPSU congresses and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines consistent love of peace with firm rebuff of aggression. It has justified itself in past decades and we shall continue to follow it in the future.

No one will make us swerve from the course, Comrade Gromyko stressed.

In his reply speech Comrade Wojtaszek noted in particular that during the nation-wide preparations in Poland for the Eighth PZPR Congress it was very forcibly stressed that the chief direction of the foreign policy of the Polish Peoples Republic was and remains fraternal mutual action and all-round cooperation with its friend, chief ally and partner, the Soviet Union.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1845 GMT on 15 January 1980 adds: "Emil Wojtaszek made a reply speech. He emphasized that the Polish People's Republic shares Leonid Brezhnev's appraisal, according to which 'the aggravation of the international situation is the consequence of an increased activity of cold-war forces. The minister pointed out that a manifestation of the activity of cold-war forces is their campaign against Afghanistan. 'Poland, he said, at one with the other socialist states, being true to the principles of solidarity with the peoples struggling for independence, freedom and social progress, supports the Afghan people's aspiration to implement the ideals of the April revolution of 1978 and its struggle against imperialism's intrigues, against attempts to push it off the road of progressive transformations. The Soviet Union's all-round assistance supports these efforts of the Afghan people.'

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 15 January adds: "Present at the luncheon were Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR; other official personalities, officials accompanying the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and diplomatic associates of the Polish Embassy."]

Olympic Sites Tour, Departure

ID161347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and Polish foreign minister, toured the Olympia-80 sites today. Emil Wojtaszek also gave a luncheon today in honor of Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, in the course of which friendly toasts were exchanged. Also present at the lunch on the Soviet side were Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. The Polish minister left Moscow today. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Gromyko and other officials.

GROMYKO HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

ID151643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 4 ID

[Text] TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, held a luncheon 11 January for G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his final departure for home. The luncheon passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

RUSAKOV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA

ID151004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a group of CPSU party workers left Moscow today for Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee to take part in a conference on questions concerning the development of friendly links at the level of local party organs of the CPSU and the BCP. They were seen off at the airport by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a Central Committee department, and others.

CHRISTOPHER TO PRESS ALLIES TO PUT SANCTIONS ON IRAN, USSR

LD151825 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 15, TASS--Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who earlier visited Britain and Italy, arrived here today. The aim of the present tour of a number of West European countries by the U.S. emissary is to step up pressure on Washington's NATO partners from which the USA is demanding support for economic sanctions against Iran, as well as their joining in the Carter administration's unilateral curtailment of trade-economic and other relations with the USSR. Observers do not conceal that the results of the talks which the White House representative is holding in the capitals of West European states may lead to a further heightening of international tensions and to an enhancement of military preparations.

The London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes that Warren Christopher's aim is to attempt to achieve the allies' assistance in re-arming Pakistan and to make them apply financial and economic measures against Iran.

Warren Christopher who is visiting the capitals of West European states for the second time in the past two weeks has been instructed to secure that NATO partners take joint measures signifying support for Washington's actions with regard to the Soviet Union, the Belgian LE SOIR points out, for its part. The press emphasizes that Warren Christopher's tour of Western Europe has been made because among Washington's European partners for the North Atlantic bloc, there is no concord on measures which are being suggested by the United States. Thus, France, the FRG, and Denmark point out that they do not want a worsening of business contacts with the USSR. Neither does the White House's idea of a joint boycott of Iran arouse enthusiasm in Western Europe. The West German NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG newspaper writes in this connection that termination of the deliveries of Iranian oil will affect the U.S. European NATO allies much more painfully than the United States itself.

EEC, NATO Opposition

LD161126 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 16, TASS--The United States efforts to make the NATO and Common Market countries support the American policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union have met with opposition. This is evidenced by the results of the Tuesday meeting of the NATO Council, held at the level of permanent representatives, and a session of the Council of EEC Ministers, held by foreign ministers.

To put pressure on West European allies, Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, according to press reports came especially to Brussels to secure "unanimous support" for Washington's policy of worsening relations with the Soviet Union. The White House adopted this policy after the failure of its plans to turn Afghanistan into an imperialist military place d'armes.

The stand adopted by the USA at the NATO Council session shows that Washington wanted to make its partners serve American strategic interests. Contrary to assertions by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who spoke at a press conference here, the positions of the allies on the question of sanctions were far from what the U.S. administration would like them to be.

Representatives of France, the FRG, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Greece spoke out against economic and cultural sanctions. This is said in circles close to the delegations which attended the meeting.

Nor did the United States reach its aims in the Common Market which it persistently urged to "freeze" commercial and economic ties with the Soviet Union. The foreign ministers of the "Nine" adopted a statement which makes no mention of this American demand. According to FRANCE PRESSE, it was stressed in EEC circles that the community would maintain "its normal trading with the Soviet Union." Local observers qualify the stance of the West European ministers as reluctance to sacrifice to the USA their national interests, the positive fruits of detente obtained in recent years.

Paris, January 16, TASS--The newspaper LIBERATION writes that the United States must "be disappointed" after yesterday's meeting of the NATO Council. The newspaper LE MATIN says that the joint statement of the EEC foreign ministers testifies to "disagreements in the Western camp". The newspaper also says that British financial and industrial circles are anxious to keep their deals with Moscow despite the anti-Soviet statements made by representatives of the British Government.

The economic newspaper FORUM INTERNATIONAL says that "the Europeans cautiously considered the question of economic sanctions against Moscow with an eye to reactions they might cause. Only the USA, Britain and Canada have decided so far to use economic sanctions against the USSR. Neither the FRG, nor France intend to limit their trade exchanges with USSR".

Serov Commentary

LD152154 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Serov writes: Washington's envoys are really terribly busy these days exerting massive pressure on the West European allies of the United States in order to impose on them the dangerous course of the White House directed at undermining international detente and worsening relations with the Soviet Union. Hardly had Assistant Secretary of State of the United States for International Matters James Starkey returned from Europe when yet another traveller, a notch higher in rank, departed for Europe--Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Whereas the former tried hard to "persuade" EEC members in an attempt to make them join Washington's trade and economic "sanctions" against the USSR, the latter, Christopher, is pressuring the participants in the special session of the NATO Council, that opened in Brussels today. According to the U.S. script they must adopt a common political line in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

Washington's motivations are quite obvious. Firstly, the United States would like to put under [as received] its North Atlantic partners, limit their political independence and make them serve its strategic interests. On reviving their claims to world hegemony the ruling circles of the United States would like to use the Atlantic allies as assistants of their global strategy--be it in the Near and Middle East, in Africa or in other areas of the world. It is not by chance that Washington is long nourishing the idea of "spreading the sphere of NATO's activities beyond Europe". Another aim pursued by Washington is to make Common Market countries participate in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and to weaken them in the process, because they are competitors. The matter is that the trade and economic ties of these countries, including West Germany, France and Italy, with the Soviet Union are much broader and diverse than American-Soviet economic relations.

By demanding that its partners-rivals scale down their mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the Soviet Union the United States intends in fact to inflict much greater damage to them than to the interests of U.S. exporters.

Is it surprising that such a selfish American strategy received a very restrained response in West European capitals with, apparently, the sole exception of London? "While Britain, it appears, unconditionally supports the American position", writes the French LES ECHOS, "matters are different with the FRG and especially France which are showing much restraint in face of Washington's pressure". Level-headed West European leaders who realise their responsibility know what beneficial fruits were brought to Europe by detente and will hardly be prepared to throw these fruits under the feet of those American politicians who are prepared to trample on them. The Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt, for example, said in an interview to the magazine DER SPIEGEL that he was resolutely for continuing the policy of detente and against expanding NATO's sphere of activities. Similar views are voiced also by many other West European politicians. One should like to hope that a sober and realistic approach will take the upper hand at the sessions in Brussels and the interests of detente will not be sacrificed to the exponents of the cold war.

EUROPE SHOULD STAY OUT OF U.S. ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD122008 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

["IZVESTIYA on Stand of United States' West European Allies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--Common sense and the instinct of self-preservation should tell West European political leaders that it would be sheer madness to continue yielding to the stepped-up pressure of the USA, writes today's IZVESTIYA concerning the stand of West European allies of the United States.

"President Carter's recent speech concerning anti-Soviet actions planned on a regional and global scale shows clearly that the United States, demanding unconditional support from European allies, is involving them in all military ventures that the United States might launch in different regions of the world, including those outside the sphere of NATO, in the struggle for world hegemony and the exclusive right to world energy resources and other resources that are decreasing," the newspaper writes.

"It is, naturally, up to the West Europeans to regard the U.S. guarantees as the basis of their security, IZVESTIYA writes. In the second half of the sixties, West European countries actually helped finance the dirty war of the United States in Vietnam and paid for this not only with terrible spiralling of inflation but also with dangerous de-stabilisation of the domestic political situation. And now, at the beginning of the eighties one can only be surprised how quickly the West Europeans forgot the lessons of the past decade, how easily the United States could rally its allies and drive them back again into the Atlantic fold".

"Now, however, the United States asks far steeper a price for its 'guarantees of security' than in the years of the war in Vietnam. Getting support from European NATO countries for the decision on the deployment of some 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the European Continent, the United States is preparing Western Europe for the role of a hostage in a 'limited nuclear war on a regional scale'. Some guarantees, indeed", the newspaper stresses.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH VISITING WEST GERMAN BUSINESSMEN

LD160917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Mutually Advantageous Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin prominent representatives of FRG business circles: Beitz, chairman of the Krupp supervisory board; Buddenberg, chairman of the board of Deutsche BP, and Kirsten, chairman of Hildenberg AG.

Talks took place during which topical problems regarding the successfully developing economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG were touched upon. Specific projects and directions for such cooperation in the sphere of power engineering in the long term were discussed.

During the conversation the representatives of FRG business circles gave a high assessment of both the results which have been achieved and also the possibilities for a further deepening of mutually advantageous economic relations between the FRG and the USSR.

The conversation took place in a businesslike atmosphere of goodwill [v delovoy i dobrozhelatelnoy obstanovke]. Taking part in it were N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; and D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

FRG-USSR TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES 'DEVELOP SUCCESSFULLY'

LD151956 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--Trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and FRG develops successfully. Concrete projects in the field of energy, which are being prepared now and are intended for a long perspective, are another concrete manifestation of the two sides' striving to deepen mutually advantageous business partnership. This was the subject of conversation during the recent meeting of Nikolay Tikhonov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, with prominent representatives of the business circles of the FRG. The interest towards wider cooperation connected with the development, transportation and use of energy raw materials on the basis of Soviet deposits is displayed by such West German companies as the F. Krupp, the Deutsche British Petroleum, and the Gelsenberg, as well as West German banks, the Deutsche Bank, in particular.

Friedrich Wilhelm Christians, chairman of the board of the Deutsche Bank, is expected to visit Moscow on the first days of February. Already at the end of December last year he held talks in the Soviet capital on concrete themes, in the USSR State Planning Committee, in particular, on an expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The West German side is showing a great interest in an expansion of the development of gas deposits in Western Siberia. It is question of a project for the construction of a new gas pipeline which would link Western Siberia with Western Europe, Mathias Hoffmann Werner, permanent representative of the Deutsche Bank in Moscow, told a TASS correspondent. In this connection the Deutsche Bank, as its representative stated, is ready to undertake to organize credit for full financing of the project.

FRG MILITARY AID TO PORTUGAL SHOWS LARGER ROLE IN NATO

LD041444 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN of Moscow published a commentary on the signing of a military agreement between Portugal and the FRG. Here is a commentary on this matter:

It was announced in Lisbon that a new military agreement between Portugal and the FRG had been signed. According to this agreement Bonn will supply the Portuguese Army with war material worth more than $20 million. This fact can probably be seen as the beginning of the program to modernize the Portugese Armed Forces which was discussed at the last session of the NATO Council in Brussels. Earlier the two countries had signed another military agreement according to which the FRG's Air Force was authorized to make use of the air force base near the city of Beja.

These facts demonstrate that on the one hand NATO increasingly involves Portugal in its war preparations, and on the other hand that the FRG plays an increasingly prominent role in these preparations. The FRG's military activity begins to transcend its state borders and extends to the territories of other countries which are its NATO allies. Until recently this was an almost exclusive prerogative of the United States. However, now, as can be seen, the FRG has also started to supply military equipment to its smaller partners as well as operating, enlarging, and exploiting military bases abroad. In this way Bonn has become, together with Washington, a kind of locomotive which pulls the whole NATO train. This becomes especially obvious during the past months when bellicose circles in the FRG played a major role in promoting U.S. plans to strengthen NATO's nuclear missile arsenals.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS POWER-GENERATING COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN

LD111911 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--The Soviet Union and Sweden undoubtedly profit by their fruitful cooperation in thermal power-engineering. This cooperation enables the two countries to cut in half the time and cost of scientific research as well as the time required for the practical application of engineering achievements. This was said by Viktor Lobanov, deputy minister of power-generating machinery of the USSR.

Summing up the results of last year's Soviet-Swedish work in this field, the deputy minister stressed that this cooperation helped avoid a duplication of effort in research which was conducted in both countries in order to develop equipment for atomic and hydropower plants. Viktor Lobanov said that Soviet and Swedish specialists succeeded in solving such complicated problems as those of producing new top-quality grades of steel for atomic reactors and enhancing the dependability of power-generating equipment, including new hydroturbines.

Representatives of the Swedish firms Bofors Nohab, Udcomb, the National Technical Development Agency and other firms and organizations of Sweden took part in bench tests and erection of power-generating equipment at the biggest Soviet amalgamations in Leningrad and Kharkov, the Ukraine. The joint theoretical investigations conducted by the scientists of the two countries have stood the test of practice, the deputy minister said.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH CITED ON SECURITY OF HORMUZ STRAIT

LD151451 Mosocow TASS in English 1426 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 15, TASS--Iran's Foreign Ministry has called on the governments of Persian Gulf states to refrain from any unilateral actions connected with security in the region, in particular in the strategically important Hormuz Strait. The Foreign Ministry statement, signed by Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, also calls on these countries not to follow in the wake of the U.S. anti-Iranian policy.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Government of Iran have decided at a joint meeting to expel from the country all American journalists who are presently staying there. Minister of Oil Mo'infar said this measure was taken because they were sending hostile and incendiary information to their agencies, newspapers and magazines distorting the essence of the events in Iran. If the new correspondents sent to replace the expelled ones keep to the same methods of covering events, the minister stressed, the Iranian authorities will study the question of the expediency of the representation of the given press organ in Iran.

IRAN REPORTEDLY REVISING FOREIGN OIL PROSPECTING AGREEMENT

LD152148 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 15, TASS--Iran will revise all agreements with foreign companies for prospecting oil in the continental shelf area in the Persian Gulf, the REUTER agency was told in an interview by Iranian Oil Minister A. A. Mo'infar. The agreements will be revised, he stressed, in conformity with the provisions of the law on the protection and development of the country's industry.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET TROOPS ON IRANIAN BORDER DENIED

LD151646 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["A Provocative Concoction"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL American news agency has circulated a provocative report alleging a "concentration of Soviet troops" on the Iranian-Afghan border. The report contends that these troops, in particular, a Soviet motorized division, are advancing to within striking distance of the main oil installations in Iran.

The UPI invention was immediately picked up by a White House spokesman who stated that if it were true that a Soviet division was near the Iranian border this underlined the threat to Iran. A lie does not cease to be a lie, of course, even if United States' authorities try to sanctify and use it. But this synchronised timing in the actions of the news agency and the authorities only emphasises once again the essence of the planned provocation intended to divert Iran's attention from real threats and to cast aspersions on Soviet-Iranian relations.

This UPI story and the White House commentary were put into circulation immediately after the failure of American attempts to impose on the Security Council a resolution justifying economic sanctions against Iran. The United States declared that despite the rejection of this resolution by the Security Council it would act as though the resolution on sanctions against Iran were adopted.

The U.S. administration even went further. It again threatened Iran with the adoption of all sorts of punitive measures, not excluding military ones, so as to make that country's Revolutionary Government unconditionally accept American diktat.

It appears that people in the President's entourage believe that if economic sanctions and military punitive measures against Iran are seasoned with references to an alleged Soviet threat to that country's oil sources then the military venture in the Near and Middle East that is being prepared will pass more smoothly for Washington. But such designs are primitive. Everybody knows what stands behind the aggravation of tension by Washington, what plans are concealed behind the concentration of not Soviet but American Armed Forces in areas adjoining Iran and other states of that region.

What is the truth? The contentions about the concentration of Soviet troops on the Iranian border with Iran's oil fields as their alleged objective are a crude concoction. Nobody can have the slightest doubt about the Soviet Union's friendly stand in respect of Iran and no provocative statements can change this fact.

PERESADA SEES BEGINNING OF 'REACTIONARY' U.S.-CAIRO-TEL AVIV AXIS

LD160959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column"" "Separate Meetings"]

[Text] Cairo-Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin's visit to Egypt is over. He has held talks with President A. as-Sadat in the Egyptian city of Aswan. According to the press, the issues discussed were the prospects for "normalizing" Egyptian-Israeli relations and implementing the notorious "Palestinian self-government" and also the question of the "situation in the region." As usual, this Begin-As-Sadat meeting has been held in an atmosphere of secrecy.

However, the overall results of the talks are well known. The question of the situation in the region loomed largest. Half the talks that took place were devoted to that and a "complete unity of views" was noted. Just what that means has been shown by the public statements made by the participants at the end of the talks. Seeking to coordinate their actions with Washington's political course, Cairo and Tel Aviv have shown "unity" on an anti-Soviet, proimperialist basis.

The Aswan talks were preceded by a message from President Carter. This message, in the opinion of a number of observers, is in itself cogent evidence that it is not the mythical "hand of Moscow" that is interfering in Near Eastern affairs but a real hand--Washington's.

As has been learned, joint Egyptian and U.S. Air Force maneuvers have been held for a long time in Egypt, and American reconnaissance aircraft are stationed at one Egyptian base. According to foreign press reports, these are intended to spot for American naval operations in the event of an invasion of Iran and the Persian Gulf countries. Israel has also stated its readiness to offer bases to the United States. Thus the reactionary Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo axis, whose aggressive thrust has been cogently demonstrated by the Aswan meeting, is starting operations.

As for the other points on the agenda, things were all very different. Begin categorically refused to make any concessions on the Palestinian issue, restricting its discussion to the confines of "autonomy" without rights. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand the Egyptian side again made concessions. Cairo's attempts to make the "normalization" of bilateral relations conditional on at least ostensible shifts in the "autonomy" venture failed. "Normalization" will be implemented in the way Tel Aviv demands: Borders will be opened in 2 weeks and in 6 weeks the Israeli flag will be hoisted over a house in Cairo which will be used as an embassy.

Those are the results of the latest Egyptian-Israeli summit. It has shown on what issues the U.S. Near East satellites have been instructed to act together and in what issues Israel is still being preferred.

IZVESTIYA SCORES 'REAL PURPOSE' OF AS-SADAT-BEGIN ASWAN MEETING

LD151351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Teaming Up with Imperialism"]

[Text] The partners in the separate deal--Prime Minister Begin of Israel and President as-Sadat of Egypt--have met once more.

According to the official version, the subject of the talks in Aswan was the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv scheduled for 26 February and the question of so-called "Palestinian autonomy." However, it is not the fate of the long-suffering Palestinian people that concerns the parties to the separate deal. The real purpose of the talks, in the opinion of political observers and the foreign press, was to strengthen the military alliance and coordinate the actions of Egypt and Israel along the lines of America's Near Eastern strategy.

The United States, as is known, has long been nurturing plans to build up its "military presence" in this region. But recently, under cover of the ballyhoo raised over the Soviet Union's just aid to Afghanistan given to defend it against foreign aggression, the Pentagon has embarked on the practical realization of these plans.

The New York TIMES has written that it is for this purpose that the United States has placed on the agenda the creation of a new military bloc like NATO in the Near East. Washington, the newspaper writes, would like to recruit into it Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Somalia, Pakistan, Jordan and Morocco. The Egyptian-Israeli alliance is designed to be the bloc's nucleus. The present capitulatory actions of As-Sadat, who is in fact becoming the "servant of two masters"--the United States and Israel--fit in excellently with the plans of his partners in the separate deal.

Egyptian Defense Minister 'Ali hastened to tell an AFP correspondent that Cairo is prepared to make its territory, airspace and territorial waters available for the needs of the American military. As-Sadat, France's LE MATIN writes, is offering the Americans Egypt's military and air bases to facilitate their (U.S.-A.K.) intrusion into the Persian Gulf zone. As the same newspaper emphasizes, the Egyptian leadership's views are identical with the Israeli authorities' views.

Cairo and Tel Aviv are not limiting themselves just to offers. When Iranian-American relations became strained, Egypt and Israel expressed readiness to offer the United States their services for an invasion of Iran. Today the partners in the separate deal have shifted the center of gravity of their provocative fuss to Afghanistan. Cairo has stated openly that it will participate in preparing subversive operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It is not by chance that commentators are again reminding us today that 4 million Palestinian Arabs have been deprived of their motherland and more than 1 million of them are languishing under the yoke of Israeli occupation. But Cairo is turning its back on them, making a compact with the aggressor and becoming Israel's military partner. It is in vain that As-Sadat dons the toga of protector of "Muslim interests." It was pointed out at the Cairo session of the General Secretariat of Egypt's National Progressive (Left) Party that "the normalization of relations" between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel will finally isolate Egypt from Arab and Islamic states. The true aim of Cairo and Tel Aviv in the situation that has been created, the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR points out, is to establish American military supremacy over the Near East and through this to insure the growth of their influence in the region.

In the opinion of the Arab press, we can now see the results in the Near East of the so-called "peace process" begun at Camp David. As a result of the anti-Arab compact with the United States and Israel the As-Sadat regime has betrayed the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, come out against Iran and mounted vigorous subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Egyptian leadership, teaming up completely with imperialism's plans, has become the champion of a provocative policy leading to increased tension in the Near and Middle East.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES TARUTIN REJOINDER ON ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER ATTACKS

LD141045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[I. Tarutin "Rejoinder": "The One Who Cries Loudest of All"]

[Text] In the discordant anti-Soviet choir which is singing 'anathema' in connection with the assistance the Soviet Union rendered to Afghanistan, the loudest are the voices of those whose dirty adventures have long been known to the world public.

Thus, Israeli Prime Minister Begin of all men launched attacks on the Soviet Union the other day. He said: "Egypt and Israel are fortunately on the side of justice, law and freedom with regard to this adverse phenomenon." The price of these words is known: They were pronounced by the leader of the government of the country which has launched not just one aggressive war and brazenly violates all international norms. What "law" can he talk about when Israel continues to occupy the Arab lands? What "justice" can he talk about if the struggle of the people of Palestine for its national rights is brutally suppressed by military force? It is probably in the interests of "freedom" that As-Sadat and Begin offered the United States to set up its military bases on their territory to be used against independent states and national liberation movements in the region.

It is being confirmed once again: The one who cries louder "catch the thief!" is a thief himself .

BREZHNEV CABLES GREETINGS TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

LD141601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of congratulatory message from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

I sincerely congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, on your election to the senior post of secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee.

We in the Soviet Union highly evaluate the anti-imperialism course followed by the party and state leadership in Syria under your leadership. We also highly evaluate Syria's policy which aims at developing and enhancing the relations of friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

I am confident that cooperation between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party as well as between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic will be consolidated in the interest of peace and social progress. With respect,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

ID151703 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On A Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] A military delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] headed by Lt Col M. Dayfallah, commander of the YAR Air Force, arrived in the USSR on a visit 8 January.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, and by other Soviet generals and officers. The welcoming party included Lt Col M.S. Jarallah, military, naval and air attache at the YAR Embassy in the USSR.

On 9 January Lt Col M. Dayfallah laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

On the same day Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov received the guests from the YAR.

ALGERIAN LABOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, HOLDS TALKS

ID151445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Minister's Arrival"]

[Text] Mouloud Oumeziane, Algerian minister of labor and vocational training, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

On 19 January a friendly meeting took place between A.A. Bulgakov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and M. Oumeziane. L. Yakir, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR participated in the meeting.

ARGENTINE OFFICIALS EXPLAIN STAND ON GRAIN EXPORTS TO USSR

LD151952 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, January 15, TASS--Argentine officials have made statements explaining the position of their country on the question of grain exports. Jorge Sorreguieta, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Livestock, said here on Monday that Argentina has no agreement with the USA that would obligate it to limit possible future grain deliveries to the USSR.

This explanation came after an assertion by Dale Hathaway, U.S. Deputy Secretary for Agriculture [title as received] that despite its decision not to join in the boycott of the USSR, Argentina has pledged not to supply to Soviet Union with any additional quantities of grain over and above those stipulated in the contract.

He confirmed that Argentina has no intention of taking part in sanctions against the Soviet Union and that a decision on where Argentine grain will eventually go will depend on market conditions.

Another high-ranking Argentine official, David Lacros, Chairman of the National Grain Council, explained, for his part: "We stated that we shall not try to take advantage of the situation." This means that "Argentina will not offer more grain to the Soviet Union." He specified, however, that if any importer asks Argentina for more grain the question will be decided by Argentine exporters with account taken of grain prices, opportunities, etc., and the Argentine Government will take no steps that would interfere with the normal functioning of markets."

Earlier, Secretary of State Jorge Sorreguita said that the policy of this country is not to use economic sanctions as a form of international political pressure.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'REORGANIZATION' OF CUBAN STATE APPARATUS

LD151647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Reorganization Carried Out]

[Text] Havana, 12 January--With a view to improving the activity of Cuba's state apparatus the republic's State Council has adopted a law reorganizing a number of ministries and departments. New appointments are also announced for the leaders of certain ministries.

The law has made changes in the names of state organs, abolished some of them and created new ones. In particular, the ministries of electrical industry, chemical industry, and mines and geology form a new Ministry of Basic Industry. The state Committee for Science and Technology has been placed under the control of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

PANAMA CLAIMS U.S. VIOLATING CANAL TREATIES

LD111842 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 1, TASS--TASS political commentator Nikolay Chigir writes:

In his letter to President of the United States James Carter, President of Panama Aristides Royo points out that the United States is constantly violating the treaties on the Panama Canal. Our country has been conducting persistent struggle from 1904 to 1977 not to have its gains, reflected in these treaties, cancelled out by U.S. amendments, the letter says. These amendments must be annulled or else the Panamanians will again raise the banner of the struggle for justice to win real sovereignty for their country, the Panamanian president writes.

The present stubborn attempts of the U.S. ruling circules to unilaterally bring to nought the main provisions of the treaties on the Panama Canal make it plain that Washington shows contempt for the fundamental norms of international law, for international agreements that the United States itself concluded.

As is known, the treaties on the Panama Canal were not only signed by President Carter but also ratified by the U.S. Congress.

But following this, the U.S. Congress adopted a number of amendments enabling the Washington administration to sabotage the activity of the joint Panamanian-U.S. commission for the canal operation. Moreover, these amendments "allow" the President of the United States to establish military control over the canal in case its security is "threatened". In other words, the United States, having signed international agreements, immediately cancels them out. In this connection, the question arises as to how it is possible to conduct serious matters with the United States, if it unscrupulously breaks the international commitments assumed.

The official Washington circles described the signing by President Carter of the treaties on the Panama Canal as the promising "beginning of the new era" in the United States relations not only with Panama, but also with entire Latin America.

But this "new era" was not destined to set in. In reality, it turned into further stepping up of the notorious "big stick" policy which the United States has been conducting in Latin America since the beginning of this century. This is shown not only by the present course of Washington at frustrating the Panamanian-U.S. treaties, at perpetuating actual occupation of a part of Panama's territory by the United States. This is shown also by many other facts and events of the recent time, specifically sabre-rattling of the United States in the Caribbean, stepping up of the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries, Washington's support for the puppet military dictatorial regimes, acts of economic aggression against Bolivia and other states of the continent.

The expansionist and hegemonistic aspirations of the U.S. ruling circules, their complete ignoring of the lawful rights of countries and peoples to freedom, independence and sovereignty are manifested in Washington's present actions in Latin America and in other areas of the world.

START OF NOMINATIONS FOR SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD151011 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 December 1979 reports on pages 1-2 the start of nomination proceedings for candidates running in the elections for union republic Supreme Soviet seats. Detailed coverage is given to three nomination meetings in Moscow on 19 December--at Moscow's V. D. Kalmykov Tabulating Machines Plant, the N. E. Bauman Higher Technical College and the automotive electrical equipment plant named for the 60th anniversary of October--at which the respective collectives listen and subsequently "unanimously resolve" to nominate Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

The Kalmykov plant meeting, PRAVDA reports, is opened by plant trade union Committee Chairman N.D. Tereshchenkov, who remarks that "the upcoming elections will be held in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, in conditions of the nationwide struggle to greet in worthy fashion the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 26th CPSU Congress." Other speakers at this meeting characterize Brezhnev and his activities thus:

"'Like all Soviet people,'" plant mechanic V.S. Borisov is reported as saying, "'we are naming as our first candidate a glorious son of our fatherland--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. His multifaceted fruitful activity is a model of selfless service of the interests of party and people, of the high ideals of our society.

"'An unbending Marxist-Leninist, a wise and perspicacious politician, a talented organizer of the masses--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes an outstanding contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state; The love and respect which Soviet people nurture for Leonid Ilich are infinite, as is the enormous trust he enjoys among the working people of our motherland and among all progressive humanity.

"'On behalf of our collective I propose to nominate as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, the continuer of the great Leninist cause--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.'

"The meeting participants greeted this proposal with stormy, prolonged applause.

"'On behalf of the plant's communists,' said enterprise party Committee Secretary V. V. Khovanskiy, 'I ardently support Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's nomination as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. The entire life and activity of Leonid Ilich--the labor of a worker, of a party organizer, the heroic exploit of a political worker in the battles of the Great Patriotic War, the wisdom of a party and state personality--represent a mode of selfless service of the socialist motherland. The works of Leonid Ilich are the model of a profoundly scientific approach to the phenomena of modern life, of the creative development and practical application of Marxist-Leninist theory. They teach us the art of party leadership and arm the party and the people with a precise action program.'

"The speaker emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally devote enormous attention to the Russian Federation's development.

"The proposal to nominate Comrade L. I. Brezhnev candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet was ardently supported by lathe operator S. F. Guskov, radio apparatus assembly worker L. A. Postnikova and plant director V. I. Semeshkin.

The speakers stressed that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has for many years now worthily represented the interests of the working people of the capital's Baumanskiy Rayon in the country's and the republic's supreme organs of state power. On behalf of the collective the speakers warmly and heartily congratulated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on his birthday and wished him happiness, sound health and great successes in his outstanding activity for the good of the people and on behalf of peace on earth."

Following briefer accounts of the two other Brezhnev nomination meetings, which contain no direct characterization of his party and state activities, PRAVDA reports on a general meeting of the collective of the Second Moscow Watch Plant. The report states in part that assembler T. Sukhova "proposed to nominate as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for [Moscow's] Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state Comrade A. N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, whose life and activity are a brilliant example of wholehearted service to the cause of Lenin and the cause of communism.

"Plant Director D. A. Paramonov remarked that Soviet people's achievements are the result of the enormous organizational and ideological educational work of the party, one of whose leaders is A. N. Kosygin. The Soviet people see in him a consistent fighter for the implementation of the party's decision and the behests of the great Lenin. Comrade A. N. Kosygin devotes his very rich experience of state and party work to the cause of communist building and to pursuit of the party's line toward the further development of the national economy and the strengthening of peace and our motherland's security, in the name of Soviet people's happiness and prosperity.

"'We,' the speaker declared, 'know Aleksey Nikolayevich as a person who devotes a great deal of attention to the development and modernization of Moscow's enterprises and to the capital's transformation into a model communist city.'"

This meeting, like all the others covered in PRAVDA's report, also "unanimously adopted a resolution" to nominate their chosen candidate for the electoral okrug in question.

Following the account of the Kosygin nomination meeting, PRAVDA reports briefly and factually on meetings at Moscow's Khromatron and Kompressor plants at which Chernenko--"eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state"--and Grishin were respectively nominated for the Kuybyshevskiy and Veshnyakovskiy electoral okrugs.

Under the subhead "Leningrad" PRAVDA reports first on a Korovskiy Zavod association meeting at which L. I. Brezhnev--"true Leninist, outstanding political and state figure and tireless fighter for peace"--is nominated for the Korovskiy Electoral Okrug in tandem with B. M. Vorobyev, a lathe operator in the association. A Svetlana association meeting nominates "eminent party and state figure" A. P. Kirilenko as candidate deputy for the Politekhnicheskiy Okrug. S. A. Ivanov, a fitter with the association, says of Kirilenko that he "devotes all his strength, knowledge, energy and very rich experience to the further flourishing of our socialist motherland." The next nomination report--that of M. A. Suslov in tandem with shiprights' team leader N. F. Ushkalov--is of a meeting of the Admiralteyskoye Association Collective to nominate candidate deputies for Leningrad's Oktyabrskiy Okrug. At a meeting in the I. I. Polzunov Science and Production Association for Power Equipment Research and Design G. V. Romanov is nominated for the Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug. The final account of a Leningrad nomination meeting --also containing no characterization of the nominee's service and activities--involves N. A. Tikhonov, chosen to represent the Obukhovskiy electoral district at a meeting of machine builders of the "Nevskiy Zavod" association.

From elsewhere in the RSFSR PRAVDA reports the bare details of nomination meetings involving the candidacies of Kirilenko (in tandem with kolkhoz team leader Ida Nikolayevna Subhobok) for the Oktyabrskiy Okrug of Primorskiy Kray's Ussurisyskiy Rayon; of Ustinov for Vladimirskaya Oblast's Kovronskiy Okrug; of Pelshe for Volgograd City's Kransnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug. A Volga Motor Vehicle Plant meeting (Tolyatti City, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast) is reported as nominating Suslov as candidate deputy for the Avtozavodskiy Okrug. The enterprise party committee secretary's nomination proposal--"ardently supported"--states that "Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov performs an enormous amount of work as one of the leaders of the party and the state, and contributes to the development of Marxism-Leninism." The remaining accounts of RSFSR meetings report without any characterization the nomination (singly or in tandem with local worker) of: Romanov for Leningrad's Sosnovoborskiy Okrug; Gromyko for Kaliningrad's Kaliningradskiy Okrug; Grishin for Serpukhov's Serpukhovskiy Okrug; Brezhnev for Sverdlovsk's Ordzhonikidze Okrug; Andropov for Tulskaya Oblast's Novomoskovskiy Okrug.

The first report from the Ukraine records Brezhnev's honorary nomination for Kiev's Shcherbakovskiy Electoral Okrug. Following this is an honorary nomination for Kosygin to represent Vinnitskaya Oblast's Kryzhopolskiy Okrug; for Suslov to represent Kharkovskaya Oblast's Krasnokutskiy Okrug, and Tikhonov for Voroshilovgradsksya Oblast's Kommunarskiy Okrug. Shcherbitskiy is nominated for Dneprodzerzhinsk's Bagleskiy Okrug, and is also reported as receiving an honorary nomination for Donetsk's Abakumovskiy Okrug. Reports from the remaining republics indicate an additional 12 honorary nominations for Brezhnev (the participants in a Vilnyus plant meeting "heartily congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his birthday and wished him great successes in his multifaceted activity in the post of leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state"); 6 for Kosygin and 1 each for Chernenko (Moldavia), Pelshe (Latvia), Ustinov (Kirgizia), Gromyko (Armenia) and Andropov [Estonia). From Kazakhstan PRAVDA reports the nomination of Kunayev to represent Bakanasskiy Okrug in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, and also his honorary nomination at a meeting at the Glubochanskoye Mine Construction Administration.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES 'DEVELOPED SOCIALISM'S DEMOCRACY'

LD150939 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 10 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 3, under the headline "Developed Socialism's Democracy" and the rubric "According to Lenin's Behests," a 2,500-word article by Doctor of Legal Sciences Prof A. Kositsyn discussing aspects of socialist democracy in the light of the coming Supreme Soviet elections. Kositsyn outlines the provisions of the latest Soviet Constitution regarding the soviets and elections to them, and contrasts the increasing numbers of eligible voters who participate in elections in the USSR with the declining numbers of Western countries. While noting that Soviet legislation permits the registration of more than one candidate per electoral okrug, he defends the prevailing practice of registering only one candidate on the grounds that "in Soviet society there are no competing social groups with opposing interests." Kositsyn goes on to discuss economic democracy and the party's "leading role," rejecting the charge made by "bourgeois and opportunist ideologists" that the party's role "infringers on the other organizations forming the political system."

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW READINGS IN HONOR OF LENIN

LD160043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sociopolitical readings entitled The Cause of Lenin Lives and Will Be Victorious were held today in Moscow. They are dedicated to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich. A report entitled The Leninist Principles of the Scientific Management of the Economy and Their Creative Development by the CPSU in Modern Conditions was delivered by Medvedev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Grishin took part in the readings. The readings The Cause of Lenin Lives and Will Be Victorious will be held in capitals of union republics and in kray and oblast centers.

KIEV PARTY OFFICIAL TRANSFERRED TO 'DIPLOMATIC SERVICE'

AU111923 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A Kievskiy Gorkom plenum was held today to examine an organizational issue. In connection with the transfer of Comrade Botvin to diplomatic service, the plenum relieved him of the duties of gorkom first secretary. The plenum elected Comrade Yelchenko, hitherto Propaganda and Agitation Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary.

The speakers at the plenum were: Zinyuk, Moskovskiy Raykom first secretary; (Lisakov), director of the State Institute of Art in Kiev; Dementyev, military council member and political administration chief in the Red Banner order-decorated Kiev Military District; Yelchenko and Botvin. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the plenum.

NEW UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF FORESTRY APPOINTED

AU141017 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium by its decree of 11 January appointed Comrade Vasiliy Demyanovich Baytala Ukrainian minister of forestry.

Born in 1922, Vasiliy Demyanovich Baytala has been a CPSU member since 1947. He graduated from the Volynskiy Forestry Institute and is a qualified forester [inzhenr Lisovoho hospodarstva]. He has been employed as a senior forester, director of a forest industry establishment in Khmelnitskaya Oblast, director of the Lubny Forestry Technical School in Poltavskaya Oblast, chief of the Forest Cultures Administration in the Ukrainian Ministry of Forestry and chief of the Reforestation Administration in the main administration of [words indistinct] under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. Since 1966 he has been Ukrainian first deputy minister of forestry.

KAZAKH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU111924 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade (Kukdysarov) as Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman]

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint [first name indistinct] Guseynovich (Kukdysarov) as deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers.

[Signed] Dmashev, chairman, and Abayeva, secretary, of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. Alma-Ata, the House of the Government, 11 January 1980.

[Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1508 GMT on 26 December reports: "The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Sagidulla Kubashev of the duties of Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his transfer to another job."]

DOLGIKH ATTENDS METALLURGY MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

LD151605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] A 10 January enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy discussed the results of the fulfillment of the state plan and socialist pledges for 1979 and the tasks of the collectives of working people in nonferrous metallurgy for fulfilling the 1980 plan in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Minister P. F. Lomako delivered the report.

V. I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session.

The collegium resolved to focus the collectives' attention on the quest for and use of internal reserves for increasing production output, the saving of physical and energy resources and manpower and the speediest introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology. Measures were outlined for improving the work of the sector's enterprises.

I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the collegium's work.

DOLGIKH TOURS KAZAKH METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISES

AU161116 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Summary] Tasks stemming from the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and new high socialist pledges were discussed at a meeting of party and economic aktivs in nonferrous metallurgy that was held in Alma-Ata on 15 January. The aktivs' meeting was opened by Moroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary. Taking part in the meeting were Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary; Grebenyuk, Kazakh Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Mukashev, Kazakh Trade Unions Council chairman; Baskakov, Heavy Industry Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; (Bashmakov), Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; leaders of a number of Kazakh ministries and departments.

"The party and economic activs' meeting was addressed by Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary. During his visit to the republic, Comrade Dolgikh visited a number of large nonferrous metallurgical enterprises, and met party aktivs in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Dzezkazganskaya oblasts. In conversations with branch leaders and specialists and local party workers he examined a wide range of problems concerning organizational and political work in the field of fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the present year and of further improving production effectiveness and quality."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 15 January adds:

["Those addressing the meeting--USSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy Lomako, Kazakh SSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy Nagibin, heads of enterprises and experts, front-rankers from the industry, scientists and party officials--noted that workers in nonferrous metallurgy in the republic had achieved noteworthy successes over the past few years. At the same time participants in the meeting of the party economic aktiv devoted their main attention to existing shortcomings in work. It was noted that the main emphasis must now be put on a more rhythmical utilization of existing deposits and speeded-up development of new deposits and improving production technology. Also it is important to constantly strengthen labor discipline and make better use of capital investments."]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 13-15 JANUARY

LD160218 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-15 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

13 January

In Kirgizia the spring sowing will be carried out with first and second category seeds. About 60,000 tons of wheat barley seeds, considerably more than planned, have been brought to good sowing condition. It is planned to increase yield by a further 2 quintals per hectare this year. (0700 GMT)

14 January

Snow retention was carried out on the 10 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan today. Farms in the republic have determined to carry out snow retention on 30 million hectares before the spring. In Ryazan, one of the central Non-Chernozem Zone's biggest fattening complex has been commissioned near the town. Over 100,000 animals a year will be reared here. All technological processes are mechanized. The new meat factory will supply over 12,000 tons of valuable produce. (0700 GMT)

15 January

In Omskaya Oblast, almost 22,000 tractors have been readied for fieldwork, which is four-fifths of the total needing attention. (0500 GMT)

Preparations for spring sowing work: USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts informed our correspondents that the number of tractors in kolkhozes and sovkhozes are reached 2.5 million. Repair of machinery essential for sowing is proceeding more quickly than in previous years. More than half the combines are also ready for work. Farms have the seeds essential for spring sowing, and work is proceeding now on their quality. Preparation of seeds is going particularly well in the Ukraine and Moldavia. Transportation of corn and sunflower seeds has begun from the southern regions of the country, where they are produced, to the central and northern areas. (1600 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PARTY, GOVERNMENT 'RESOLUTIONS'

LD151415 [Editorial report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a TASS-attributed "Official Section" reporting on party and government decrees. The section includes a 300-word account of a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on the introduction, in 1980, of progressive methods in the production of agricultural crops"; and a 500-word report on USSR Council of Ministers approval of a standard charter on technical control sections in industrial enterprises and associations.

The section also contains a 200-word report noting that the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted resolutions on the production of small-scale mechanization facilities in construction; working conditions in the timber industry; the development of sprinkler irrigation; the reduction of the time taken to design and construct livestock and poultry premises; and the further improvement of transport facilities for Group II war invalids.